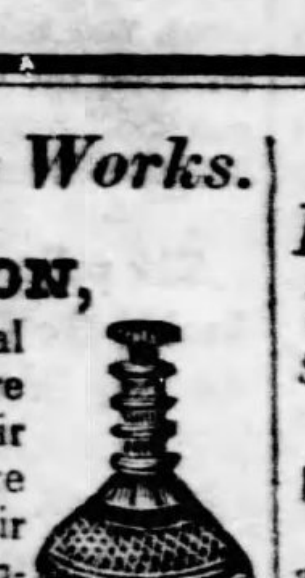
THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1833. NUMBER 71.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.



J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;
25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;
30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;
5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;
100 thousand common white pine shingles;
20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;
15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

CITY DISPENSARY,
Physicians' Prescription, and FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,
Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses.
ALSO, IN STORE,
5 tons Scorched Salts.

March 15, 1833—tf

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends. Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,
Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at
S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,
A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,
GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S
Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

Just Received, and on hand,

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux Claret Wines, warranted pure; best Sperm Candles, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds; bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,
Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by
JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,
April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,
March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

NO. 83 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from New York and Philadelphia—
French and English Painted Muslins, of the latest Fashions;
do do Cambric Ginghams, do do
Hernani, Blonde Gauze, Merlin, Crape, Lachine, and other Fancy Hdkfs.;
Figured and Plain Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, Italian Lustrings;
Superior Pongee, for Ladies' Habits;
Super. Figured 4-4 Bobbinet Lace;
do do Swiss Muslins;
Splendid Painted Book Muslins, new style—for Dresses;
Green and White Blonde Gauze Veils;
Green Worst Barrege; Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons;
Bead Bags, Guards, and Purses;
400 Bunches of Seed and Cut Garnet Beads, for working Guards, &c.; comprising a greater variety than we have ever before offered.

Summer Cloths, French Bombazines, Circassions, plain and striped Mole Skin, Drillings, Wt. Satin, Jean, &c.

ALSO,
Blue, Black, Brown, Mulberry, and Mixed
BROAD CLOTHS,

With a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS; all of which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash, or approved credit. Please call and examine, before making your purchases. April 19—6w

PITTSBURGH AND COAL HILL
TURNPIKE ROAD.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened in the city of Pittsburgh, from 9 o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 27th day of May next, at the house of H. BADGLEY, in the Diamond, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Company, authorised by a late act of Assembly to be incorporated, under the name of "THE PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, and COMPANY of the PITTSBURGH and COAL HILL TURNPIKE ROAD," "for the purpose of making an artificial road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of W. Arthurs, Esq. in the county of Allegheny." And the said books shall be kept open during the same hours, for the space of six successive days: during which time, one or more of the undersigned commissioners will attend.

Harmar Denny,	Walter Forward,
William Hays,	Aaron Hart,
W. W. Irwin,	Wm. Porter,
Wm. Arthurs,	James Brown,
John D. Davis,	Andrew Bayne.
Robt. Watson.	COMMISSIONERS.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1833—1m

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 4, Gray's Row,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1833—2m

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by the burgess and town council of the borough of Erie aforesaid.

RUFUS S. REED,
President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7—ts]

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.

February 26, 1833.—tf

J. CHISLETT,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,
PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH
Books and Stationery,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 26—tf

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

REMOVAL.

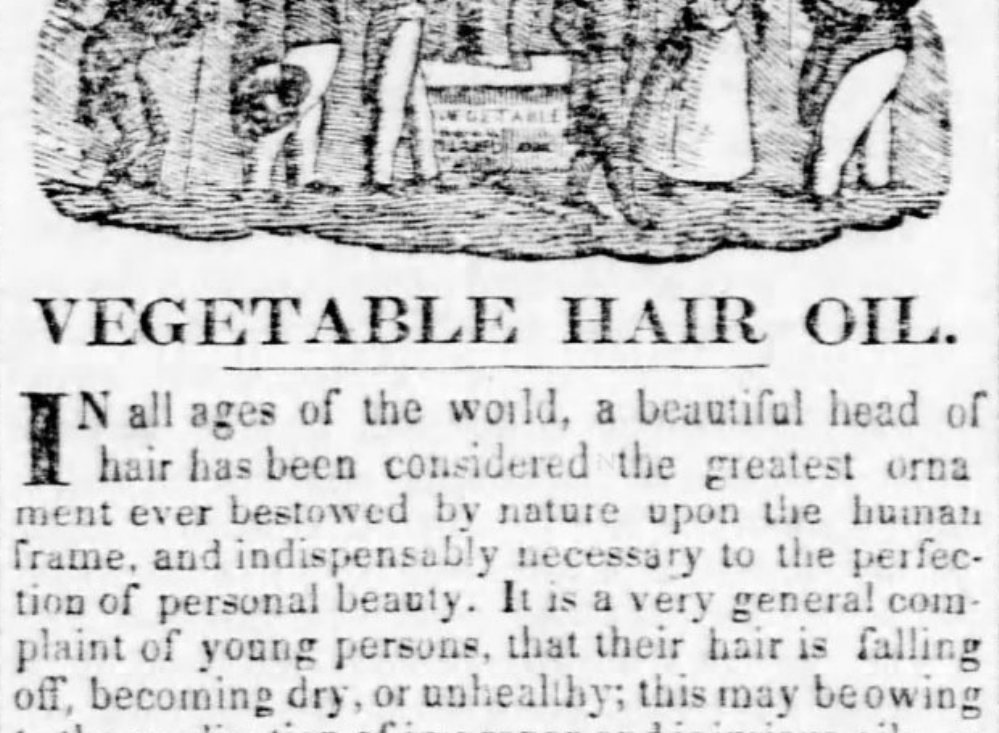
Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 130 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.

☞The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 12—2m

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,
C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,
C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

ROBERT WATSON,
vs.
Margaret Watson, Andrew Watson, Rev. Jno. Black, G. T. Ewing and Margaret his wife, formerly Margaret Black, Andrew W. Black, Elizabeth T. Black, Alexander Black, Samuel B. W. Black, William Black, Robert Black, and Martha Anne Black, Christopher Magee and Jane his wife, William Pentland, and Mary his wife, Samuel B. Wylie and Margaret his wife, Archibald M'Kinney, and Anne his wife.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county of June Term, A. D. 1833: No. 208. Breve de partitione facienda.

THE defendants, above named, and all others concerned, will take notice that by virtue of the above described writ, I will hold an inquisition upon the property described in said writ, on Thursday the 30th inst at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making a partition of the said property among the said plaintiff, and defendants, in the manner that I am commanded by the said writ, at which time and place the said defendants, and all others, may attend, if they think proper so to do.

The property described in the said writ, is as follows, viz: All that piece of land situate partly in the city of Pittsburgh, and partly in the township of Pitt, in the county of Allegheny, being that portion of the northernmost of the two lots numbered nine in the plan of lots annexed to the last will and testament of Andrew Watson, dec'd., late of the said county, which the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and recorded in book T, 2, page 23, conveyed unto the said plaintiff and defendants, bounded by the public road, as laid out, in pursuance of an order of Court, A. D. 1827, by lots, Numbers Two, Three, and Seven in the said plan, and by a line running parallel with, and at the distance of ten feet from, the Northernmost boundary line of the said lot number Nine.

All that certain other piece of land, situate in the said township of Pitt, being the whole of the southernmost lot, number nine, as described in the said plan, annexed to the last will and testament of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, and being also that portion of the land formerly occupied by Philadelphia street, and of the northernmost of the said two lots numbers nine, contained between the aforesaid new road, the said southernmost lot, number nine, and the lines of the said southernmost lot, number nine, produced until they meet the said new road, which said piece of land is the same that was conveyed to the said plaintiff and defendants by the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, recorded in book T, 2, page 23, &c. and also, by an agreement bearing the same date, and recorded in book T, 2, page 27, &c.

WM. LECKY, Sheriff.

May 17—3t

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

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This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

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The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum: agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞Subscriptions received at this office.

SATINBEAVER
HAT MANUFACTORY,

NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

WILSON & SMITH, from N. York,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, lightness, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.

April 23—1y

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest market price, in cash, will be paid for the various grades of Wool, washed on the Sheep's back, delivered at the Woollen Manufactory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

Economy, April 29, 1833. [May 3.—3m.]

New Views on the Trinity,

IN a series of Letters, addressed to Professor Stuart, of Andover—by Rev. J. W. Lowrie. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 14—4t

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind. Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be addressed to the Editor, No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York, (*and must be post paid.*) Yearly subscribers to commence with No. 1.

⁂ The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan of this publication.

THE JOURNAL OF WOMEN, AND GAZETTE OF HAPPINESS; embracing a History of Women, from Eve down to the present time—their Condition and Treatment in different Countries—Female Capacity—Female Education—Love—Female Health—Courtship—Matrimony—Art of Pleasing—Fashions—Art of Beauty—Anecdotes of Females—Interesting Biographies of eminent Ladies—with Curiosities and Varieties of an extremely interesting nature.

It will be the aim of the conductor of this Journal, to furnish a work that shall please, instruct, and elevate the female character. The aid of several literary ladies and gentlemen, eminently qualified for the object, is secured.

☞All articles admitted into this Gazette, will be subjected to the criticisms of a committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, and paid for according to their merits. A premium of $50 will be given for the best *Essay on Women*, not exceeding 10 common octavo pages.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, post paid, at No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York. Essays for the premium must be forwarded in all June next. The first number will be issued in May inst.

☞Editors generally, post masters, and others, are desired to act as agents, and forward subscriptions on the above terms. The Journal will not be sent to a distance without the money is forwarded.

☞The above works will each be published, monthly and simultaneously, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, and Boston, at *twelve and a half cents* per number, payable on delivery, or at *one dollar twenty five cents per annum,* payable on subscribing. Distant subscribers will be invariably required to pay in advance. Any person remitting $10, post paid, shall be entitled to ten copies of either publication ordered, or $20 enclosed will ensure the forwarding of both. Any person remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent.

PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC,

New Series, for 1834; Greatly Improved.—Porter's Family Almanac of Health—Hygiene—Medicine—Eating and Drinking to Live—Law—Family Instruction—Wealth, or Art of Money Getting: embracing Calculations for all parts of the United States—the most important Rules of Health—Rules for the Prevention of Disease—Rules for the Cure of Diseases—Rules for the Use of Medicines—Rules for Dressing and Curing Wounds—Law relative to Matrimony—Parent and Child—Property—Slander, &c. &c., and Family Instruction: With a great variety of curious, valuable, and entertaining knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of mankind.

This publication will present, every year, a large amount of matter, of inestimable value to *both sexes—old and young,* so familiarized, that families, for the trifling cost of 12 1-2 cents, once in twelve months, may be put in possession of truths, facts, and laws, relative to the management and government of the *body* and mind, and an understanding of civil rights, enabling them to grow up with an intimate knowledge of those things, which, if duly practised, will ensure them GOOD HEALTH, (*ninety nine of a hundred earthly blessings, and without which no one can truly enjoy life,*) happiness—A COMPETENT FORTUNE—AND A LONG LIFE TO ENJOY IT.

☞Published yearly by subscription, at 12 1-2 cents, simultaneously in the same places as the two preceding publications. To appear in July next. Persons wishing the work will do well to leave their names with post masters, and merchants, who will have the opportunity, in going or sending to the above places, to procure it. Letters enclosing money, and addressed to the Editor, in New York, will meet with due attention. The Almanac will be carefully put up and sent to any part of the United States, by mail or otherwise.

⁂ *Agents will be allowed a liberal commission.*

May 14, 1833.

POETRY.

THE COMING IN OF SPRING.

BY CORNELIUS WEBBE.

The voice of Spring, the voice of Spring,
I hear it from afar!—
He comes with sunlight on his wing,
And ray of morning star:
His impulse thrills through rill and flood,
It throbs along the main—
'Tis stirring in the waking wood,
And trembling o'er the plain!

The Cuckoo's call from hill to hill,
Announces he is nigh;
The Nightingale has found the rill
She loved to warble by;
The Thrush to sing is all athirst,
But will not till he see
Some sign of Him—then out will burst
The treasured melody!

He comes—he comes! Behold, behold,
That glory in the East—
Of burning beams, of glowing gold,
And light by light increased!
The heavy clouds have rolled away,
That darkened sky and earth;
And blue and splendid breaks the day,
With universal mirth!

Already to the skies, the Lark
Mounts fast on dewy wings—
Already, round the heavens, hark!
His happy anthem rings—
Already, Earth, unto her heart
Inhales the genial heat—
Already, see the flowers start
To beautify his feet!

The Violet is sweetening now,
The air of hill and dell;
The Snow drops, that from Winter's brow,
As he retreated, fell,
Have turned to flowers, and gem the bowers
Where late the wild storm whirled;
And warmer rays, with lengthening days,
Give verdure to the world.

The work is done—but there is One
Who has the task assigned—
Who guides the serviceable Sun,
And gathers up the wind;
Who showers down the needful rain,
He measures in His hand;
And rears the tender springing grain,
That life may fill the land.

The pleasant Spring—the joyous Spring!
His course is onward now;—
He comes with sunlight on his wing,
And beauty on his brow;
His impulse thrills through rill and flood,
And throbs along the main,—
'Tis stirring in the waking wood,
And trembling o'er the plain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

RAIL ROADS AND CANALS COMPARED.

The article recently published, from the Glasgow Journal, with this caption, had appended to it the following note, which contains some curious facts with regard to the navigation of Canals. The subject is one of very great importance, and we hope enterprising men will be found to take hold of it soon, for there is no earthly doubt of the practicability of navigating the ample Pennsylvania canals at as fast a rate as the narrow canals of Scotland are navigated, and when passenger boats are constructed on the Scotch model, they must engross the carriage of passengers eight months of the year. The one that first embarks in the enterprize, if he possesses science and capital, will possess many advantages over future adventurers.

"With great submission to the learned men who have experimented and written on the subject of the resistance to bodies moving at various velocities on the surface of water, it would appear, that *little certain knowledge* has yet *been attained in the matter.* Independent of the simple resistance of the water, to its being divided or thrown aside by the moving body, which might (if it could be preserved unmixed with other causes of resistance) be measured and ascertained, there are causes of obstruction or resistance excited or brought into action, by the motion of the advancing body, which are constantly varying in amount and effect, and which thus render all experiments as to the actual resistance of the water, *and its increase,* quite uncertain. The variations in these sources of resistance are so great, that while at certain velocities (very high or very low velocities) they hardly appear to exist or to produce any effect—at certain other velocities they would appear to be greater obstructions than the *actual resistance of water* to being cut or divided. If these subsidiary causes ever totally disappear, it is at very high velocities, and I am inclined to think that at these velocities they do disappear—but this disappearance is uncertain; it is well ascertained, however, that though not very perceptible, they may be observed at very low velocities.*

My meaning will be best explained by a reference to facts verified by the Paisley Canal Passage Boats, when moving along that canal. When started at a low velocity, these boats move apparently through the smooth surface of the canal, meeting with no resistance other than that of a very small part of the fluid which they intersect. If, in addition to this resistance, they are burdened with the obstruction of a small body of water carried on before, it is not perceptible. Let the speed be increased, and a body of water rises in front of the boat, preceding it at various distances, dependent on the velocity of the boat, and increasing by degrees, till it rises to eighteen inches, and two feet, flowing over the banks of the canal, and occasioning such a resistance, that the horses dragging the boat would, if it was allowed to continue, be unable to proceed for any length. If, however, the speed is farther increased, the boat advances to, and passes the wave, which subsides behind, and the water in the canal becomes again perfectly still. The horses become then fully able for their work, and the boats appear to meet little resistance other than that occasioned by cutting or passing through the water. Whether in this last case the vessel still continues to carry a body of water in front, is uncertain, but if such be the case, it is imperceptible, and the higher the velocity, it would appear, from the increasing quiescence of the water, the more is the resistance to the moving body reduced to the mere resistance offered to the cutting of the water. So sensible are the masters of the Paisley Canal Passage Boats of the destructive effect of this wave before the boat, and in obstructing its motion and overcoming the power of the horses, that when by the carelessness of the drivers a wave is allowed to rise, the boats are stopt and again started, as it is found to be much easier to bring the boat up to the high from the low speed, without raising the wave, than to force the boat over the wave when once it has been raised. In like manner, when the boat is moving at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour through the canal, if the horses are suddenly stopt, the wave appears as the speed decreases, and washes over the banks until the onward motion of the boat falls to the low velocities first mentioned.

Now, two very opposite conclusions might be drawn by persons observing these facts. One person beginning with the high velocity, and observing the increase of labor to the horses on decreasing that velocity, might be apt to imagine, that not only the resistance increased with the diminished speed, but that at the diminished speed, a wave, destructive to the canal banks, was raised. Another party again observing the increased resistance and wave consequent on increasing the speed of the boat beyond the low velocity, might at once lay down opposite rules and conclusions.

Until some mode of measuring the effect of this wave in increasing the resistance is ascertained, it would appear to be difficult to say what is the real increase of resistance in passing along the surface of a piece of water. The fact is undoubted, that two horses on the Paisley canal drag with ease a passage boat, with her complement of seventy five or ninety passengers, at the rate of ten miles an hour, along the canal, while it would kill them, or even double the number of horses, if they attempted to drag that boat along the canal at the rate of six miles an hour. It would be much easier to draw the boat along the canal at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, than at the low velocity of six miles. The facts now stated, though more decidedly exhibited in the Paisley canal, from its narrowness, have been proved and exhibited on various other canals, and must, though in different degrees, affect motion along all bodies of water.

They afford great encouragement to canal companies, in their endeavors to improve the speed on their canals. I have been dragged, by one horse, in a common gig boat, with five or six other persons, for two miles, along a canal, at the rate of fifteen miles per hour; and this speed was not limited *by the labor* of the draught, but by the power of speed of the horse. A high degree of speed is safer both for the light boat and the canal works, than a speed of five miles an hour with a common heavy boat, as the light boat carries little way, or momentum, and might be dragged at the above high velocity to the very entry of a Lock, and would have her speed reduced before she was fully into it, so that there is no danger to the gates.

I have, also, performed a voyage of fifty six miles, along two canals, including the descent of four, and the ascent of eleven Locks, the passage of eighteen draw bridges where the line was thrown off, and sixty common bridges, and a tunnel half a mile long, in six hours, thirty eight minutes. The boat was of a twin shape, sixty nine feet long and nine feet broad, and was drawn in stages, by two horses each stage, and carried thirty three passengers, with their luggage and attendants.

T. G.

July, 1832, *Glasgow.*

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*The approach of a slow coal boat is perceptible in a canal a mile and upwards before it comes forward.

From the Washington Globe.

In order to counteract the misrepresentations which mischievous persons are making on the subject of the non payment, by the French government of the bill drawn for the first instalment, payable under the late convention between the United States and France, it may not be improper to state the facts.

The act of the 13th of July, 1832, having made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon, payable to the United States in virtue of the convention with France, to be received from the French government and transferred to the U. States in such manner as he may deem best, and the net proceeds thereof paid into the treasury, it was determined, after having obtained all the information necessary to a decision, to accomplish these objects by drawing on the French government, and disposing of the bill on the best terms that could be obtained for cash.

This course was deemed most advantageous to the interests of the claimants, as it would save the expense of commission, which would otherwise have to be paid out of the fund, and as it would be free from all the risks of intermediate agencies.—For this purpose offers were invited and many made. The highest price for the bill, however, was offered by the bank of the United States, being $1 for 5f. 37 1-2 centimes. A bill was accordingly drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the French Minister of Finance, in favor of the bank of the United States, and the proceeds, being $903,564 89, were, at the same time, placed to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the bank.

By the convention, the amount of the instalment was payable at Paris, on the 2d of February last; and as the bill was not drawn until the 7th of February, after the instalment was due, it was made payable at sight.

It is understood, however, that when the bill was received at Paris, no appropriation had been made by the Chambers for the payment of the instalment, and it is believed to be owing altogether to that circumstance that the bill was not paid on presentation. The French government, it is not doubted, will promptly admit the right of the U. States to be indemnified for any loss sustained by the non payment.

Though notice has been given to the Treasury, by the bank, that the bill has been protested for non payment, it is not understood that it has yet been returned to the United States. The rumor of its having been paid by Messrs. Hostenguer & Co. is, probably, true, but if paid by them, whether it has been for the accommodation of the bank, or at the instance of the French Minister or that of the American Charge d'affaires at Paris, is yet to appear.

It will be recollected that, at the last session, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to lend these instalments on interest, upon a pledge of the stock of the United States, or of the bank of the United States, or to the bank of the United States. The Secretary accordingly invited proposals for borrowing the proceeds of the first instalment, either by the bank itself, or by others on the pledge of its stock at par, it not being deemed advisable to invite an offer on the pledge of the United States' stock, as that would withdraw it from the market, and thus place it beyond the reach of purchase by the commissioners of the sinking fund. It is understood that proposals were received for a part only of the proceeds—and in consequence of an objection being made by a highly respectable part of the claimants to the money being lent on such security, no decision had been finally made, and the amount of the proceeds of the bill has therefore remained *in the bank until this day.*

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser, of May 2.

THE PROTESTED BILL—ON FRANCE.

We have some amusing information to communicate, touching the French indemnity for spoliations upon American commerce, and the comparative credit abroad of the government, and the bank of the United States. It will be recollected that near the close of the late session of Congress, an act was passed requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the moneys to be received under the French treaty of indemnity, in the stocks of the bank of the United States. This act, however, as will appear in the sequel, was at least unnecessary—if the government is to act upon the principle of the excellent Mrs. Glass, who, in her directions for cooking a turbot, commences by saying—"first catch a turbot." In other words, it appears that there is no money forthcoming, just at present. Of the emptiness of Louis Phillippe's Treasury, however, or of his indisposition to meet his engagements, Mr. McLane seems not to have been aware; and having literally "scraped" the bottom of the Treasury, as was remarked by a member of Congress at the close of the session, his only means of partially replenishing it was through the assistance of the much abused United States' Bank. For this purpose, the bank, to accommodate the Secretary, purchased a draft upon the French government, of about a million of dollars, being the amount, as we understand, of the first instalment which France was to pay on the first of February. The bank remitted the bill to the Barings, by whom it was sent over to Paris for payment. But the French government refused to honor the draft, and the bill was protested! The French bankers, however, for the honor of the Bank of the United States—not of the government, be it understood—came forward in this emergency, and took up the bill! The reason assigned by the French ministers, as we are informed, why the bill was thus allowed to be dishonored, was, that the chambers have as yet made no appropriation under the treaty. But this is not all, if rumor speaks true. The public have witnessed the clamors raised by the opponents of the bank, against the act requiring the secretary to invest the funds supposed to be coming from France, in the stock of the bank of the United States. Their object was to decry the stock in every possible shape, so that by depressing its value in the market the Jackson speculators could purchase to better advantage in compliance with their contracts to deliver stock ahead. The unshaken confidence of Congress in the soundness of the institution, however, operated severely against them, and their wits have been taxed in every possible shape in devising fresh schemes of frightening stockholders into the market with their scrip. The last of these devices, as the report goes, was to get up a memorial to the secretary of the treasury, signed by such Jackson claimants under the French treaty as could be found, protesting against the investment of the money in the stock of the bank, and praying Mr. McLane to disregard the act of Congress, on the ground that the funds, if invested in the bank, would be insecure. A paper of this kind, it is said, was circulated in Philadelphia last week, and perhaps elsewhere. And it was just at this crisis in the movements of the opponents of the bank, as we learn, that the news above mentioned was received from the Barings, viz: that no funds were coming from the French—at least for the present; that the draft of our government had been dishonored; and that it was owing to the sound credit of the bank of the U. States, and not of the government, that an individual banking house in Paris had come forward, as above stated, to sustain our credit. The bank here having advanced the money to the treasury, must of course be reimbursed, to refund the foreign banker, and the treasury is but poorly prepared for the exigency. Under these circumstances, we cannot but admire the position in which the protesting French claimants have thrown themselves, by this last partisan attempt to injure the stock of the bank. *Query:* will not the government, as the drawers, be compelled to pay the damages to the bank, accruing on the protested bill? At twenty per cent. here will be a neat little item of loss to the government, and a gain to the bank of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. "The administration is in a blaze of glory."

Charleston.—We understand from an intelligent gentleman lately from that city, that the prospect of a restoration of quiet has improved the face of affairs very much. Merchants again are bringing in goods, and produce has taken its course towards that place. The Rail Road has been completed for several miles, and in a few months more, the whole extent to Hamburgh is expected to be finished. Cotton is now at from 10 to 12 1-2 cents, and is expected to rise for a while to come, and every description of business is taking a new start. This day of sunshine, after so many of clouds and frost, must be pleasant. We congratulate her on this bright dawning, and we wish her a speedy recovery from the effects of Nullification. We cannot for a moment believe, that a people who have already smarted so dreadfully, will still give ear to the counsels of those who say *the battle is just begun.* Indeed, we learn from the source above mentioned, that Charleston will not march any further with Nullification.—*Columbia* (*S. C.*) *Hive.*

New Democracy—Nullification amongst us.—From several movements and symptoms of movement, we are led to suspect that a certain set of politicians, (who have formerly ruled in National as well as State politics,) that have been thrown from the real Jackson party, are about making a bold attempt to attach the Democracy of Pennsylvania to the band of Southern Nullifiers.

The *Greensburgh Intelligencer* seems to take a similar view of late occurrences. It infers from the proceedings of a celebration of *Jefferson's* birth day, at Blairsville, and the tone of the editorial articles of the Greensburgh Argus, "1st, that there is a *new democratic party* to be formed, by a proper purgation of all who are not up to genuine democratic *Jefferson* principles. 2d. That it is to be formed on the principles of *nullification* and *state rights.* 3d. That the influence of Gen. Jackson is to be *lessened* and *opposed,* as *ultra Federal,* and too much in favor of the General Government."—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

Law of Libel.—Judge Wilde, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, made at the late session an important decision, in regard to newspaper libels. The case was that of *Childs,* editor of the Massachusetts Journal, against *Beals & Homer,* editors of the Commercial Gazette, but, in fact, against the late George A. Otis, then editor of the Gazette. There had been a controversy between Otis and Childs, and a verdict had been given against the proprietors of the Gazette, in favor of the latter, for a libel. The motion was for a new trial, on the ground that several articles, alleged to be libellous, published by the plaintiff against Mr. Otis, one of the defendants, ought to have been received on the trial, either in justification or mitigation of damages. The Court decided, that although, as a rule, distinct and independent libels are not allowed to be set off against each other, and, in an action for the one, the other cannot be given in evidence in mitigation of damages; yet that where the publications offered in evidence are explanatory of the meaning of those complained of, and of the occasion of writing them, such evidence may be received.

The limitation of this rule thus laid down, is in cases of "recent provocation," and those where the libels offered in evidence are also "parts of a connected and continued controversy." The judge remarked—

"If parties will engage in newspaper controversies, and, yielding to their angry passions, will lavish slanderous imputations on each other with an unsparing hand, let them be prosecuted and punished, if the public good requires it; but when parties are in pari delictu, neither of them should be encouraged in claim for damages and indemnity. Such a claim must be brought forward with a very bad grace, especially when the party complaining was the one who commenced the controversy."

The verdict against *Beals & Homer* (for $500 damages) was accordingly set aside, and a new trial granted.—*Balt. Amer.*

From late English papers.

House of Commons.—*The Thames Tunnel.*—Sir E. Codrington presented a petition from the Proprietors, representing that that work was likely to be abandoned, and praying that the House would take some steps to assist them to complete it. The petitioners had expended £170,000 upon the work hitherto, and although they had met with difficulties far beyond any thing which had been anticipated, and thereby the expense of the undertaking had exceeded the original estimate, yet there now remained no doubt that every possible difficulty would be overcome, if the funds could be raised. The Tunnel had been carried through water, and, what was more difficult still, through sand and loose strata. The site of the tunnel was two miles distant from London bridge.—Now the distance of Westminster bridge from London is only two miles.—There are three free bridges, and two on which toll is taken, Waterloo and Southwark bridges, in that interval. The importance of such a communication as the tunnel, two miles below London bridge, might be inferred from this fact—that in the single month of July, 1811, 99,000 passengers passed over London bridge, and 66,000 at Blackfriars, and at present the toll bridges, (Waterloo and Southwark bridges) paid, the former £14,000, and the latter £16,000, collected principally in pence. Although the immediate neighborhood of the river, was not quite so populous below those bridges as above them, yet there was an immense traffic carried on through these districts; to which the bridge undertaken by the petitioners would afford great facilities; for though it might be a sort of Irish bridge, being under instead of over water, still it was a bridge. The Commercial Dock Company would send every thing from the docks by that way. At present, all goods from those docks were necessarily sent round a distance of four miles, two thirds of which would be saved by the opening of the tunnel. He would not delay the House by going further into details, and he said thus much to show that the undertaking would, if completed, repay its cost, and it would also be productive of great advantage to trade, and convenience to the public. If the House would empower the Government to lend the money, the proprietors were willing to postpone their claims to the repayment of the loan, or the necessary funds might be raised by lottery.

At the suggestion of the Speaker, Sir E. Codrington withdrew the petition, in order that it might be again presented as a public petition, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be present.

The subscriptions in Paris, in behalf of the Ex-Minister Lafitte, amounted, so far, to about 300,000 francs.

The life of the Duchess of Berri is positively spoken of by the Gazette de France, as being in imminent danger. There is a daily report in that paper—surrounded in anticipation with mourning lines—of all that can be collected respecting her health.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

LONDON.

When a stranger from the provinces visits London for the first time, he finds a vast deal to astonish him, which he had not previously calculated upon. Before he sees it he has formed his own ideas of its appearance, character, and extent, but his conceptions, though grand, are not accurate; so that when he actually arrives within its precincts—when he is driven for the first time from the Exchange to Charing Cross—he is generally a good deal amazed, and in no small degree stupified. London can neither be rightly described as a town, nor as a city; it is a nation; a kingdom in itself. Its wealth is that of half of the world, and its amount of population that of some second rate countries. Its conventional system of society, by which the human being is rounded down like a pebble in a rapid river, and its peculiarities of different kinds, mark it as quite an anomaly; something to which the topographer can assign no proper title. London was originally a town on its own account. It is now occupied of the cities of London and Westminster—the latter having once been a seat of population on its western confines—besides a number of villages, formerly at a distance from it in different directions, but now engrossed within its bounds, and only known by the streets to which they have communicated their appellations. All now form one huge town, in a connected mass, and are lost in the common name of London. By its extensions in this manner, London now measures seven and a half miles in length, from east to west, by a breadth of five miles from north to south. Its circumference, allowing for various inequalities, is estimated at thirty miles, while the area of ground it covers is considered to measure no less than eighteen miles square.

"The increase of London has been particularly favored by the nature of its site. It stands at the distance of sixty miles from the sea, on the north bank of the Thames, on ground rising gently towards the north; and so even and regular in outline, that among the streets, with few exceptions, the ground seems perfectly flat. On the south of the river the ground is quite level; and on all sides the country appears very little diversified with hills, or any thing to interrupt the extension of the buildings. The Thames, which is the source of greatness and wealth to the metropolis, is an object which generally excites a great deal of interest among the strangers. It is a placid, majestic stream of pure water, rising in the interior of the country, at the distance of a hundred and thirty eight miles above London, and entering the sea on the east coast about sixty miles below it. It comes flowing between two fertile banks, out of a richly ornamented country on the west, and, arriving at the outmost houses of the metropolis, a short way above Westminster Abbey, it pursues a winding course between banks thickly clad with dwelling houses, manufactories, and wharves, for eight or nine miles, its breadth being here from a third to a quarter of a mile. The tides affect it for fifteen or sixteen miles above the city; but the salt water comes no farther than thirty miles below it. However, such is the volume and depth of water, that vessels of seven or eight hundred tons reach the city on its eastern quarter. Most unfortunately, the beauty of this exceedingly useful and fine stream is much hid from the spectator, there being no quays or promenades along its banks, as is the case with the Liffey, at Dublin. With the exception of the summit of St. Paul's, the only good points of sight for the river are the bridges, which cross it at convenient distances, and, by their length, convey an accurate idea of the breadth of the channel. During fine weather, the river is covered with numerous barges or boats of fanciful and light fabric, suitable for quick rowing; and, by means of these pleasant conveyances, the Thames forms one of the chief thoroughfares.

"London consists of an apparently interminable series of streets, composed of brick houses, which are commonly four stories in height, and never less than three. The London houses are not by any means elegant in their appearance; they have, for the most part, a dingy ancient aspect; and it is only in the western part of the metropolis that they assume any thing like a superb outline. Even at the best, they have a meanness of look in comparison with houses of polished white free stone, which is hardly surmounted by all the efforts of art and daubings of plaster and stucco. The greater proportion of the dwellings are small. They are mere slips of buildings, containing in most instances, only two small rooms on the floor, one behind the other, often with a wide door of communication between, and a wooden stair with balustrades, from bottom to top of the house. It is only in the more fashionable districts of the town that the houses have sunk areas with railings; in all the business parts they stand close upon the pavements, so that trade may be conducted with the utmost facility and convenience.

"The lightness of the fabric of the London houses affords an opportunity for opening up the ground stories as shops and warehouses. Where retail business is carried on, the whole of the lower part of the edifice in front is door and window, adapted to show goods to the best advantage to the passengers. The London shops seem to throw themselves into the wide expansive windows, and these, of all diversities of size and decoration, transfix the provincial with their charms. The exhibition of goods in the London shop windows is one of the greatest wonders of the place. Every thing which the appetite can suggest, or the fancy imagine would appear there to be congregated. In every other city there is an evident meagreness in the quantity and assortments. But here there is the most remarkable abundance; and that not in isolated spots, but along the sides of thoroughfares miles in length. In whatever way you turn your eyes, this extraordinary amount of mercantile wealth is strikingly observable; if you even penetrate into an ally, or what you think an obscure court, there you see it in full force, and on a greater scale than in any provincial town whatsoever. It is equally obvious to the stranger, that there is here a dreadful struggle for business. Every species of lure is tried to induce purchases, and modesty is quite lost sight of. A tradesman will cover the whole front of his house with a sign, whose gaudy and huge characters might be read, without the aid of glass at a mile's distance. He will cover the town with a shower of colored bills, descriptive of his wares, each measuring half a dozen feet square, and to make them more conspicuous, will plaster them on the very chimney tops, or, what appears a very favorable situation, the summit of the gable of a house destroyed by fire, or any other calamity calculated to attract a mob. In short, there is no end to the ways and means of the London tradesmen. Their ingenuity is racked to devise schemes for attracting attention, and their politeness and suavity of manner exceeds almost what could be imagined. Yet it is all surface work. Their civility is only a thin veneering on the natural character; for, after pocketing your money, they perhaps care not though you were carried in an hour hence to the gallows. But why should we expect any thing else? It would be too much for human nature. The struggle which takes place for subsistence in London is particularly observable in the minute classification of trades, and in the inventive faculty and activity in individuals in the lower ranks. Money is put in circulation through the meanest channel. Nothing is to be had for nothing. You can hardly ask a question without paying for an answer. The paltriest service which can be rendered is a subject of exaction. The shutting of a coach door will cost you two pence; some needy wretch always rising up, as if by magic, out of the street, to do you this kind turn. An amusing instance of this excess of refinement in the division of labor, is found in the men who sweep the crossing places from the end of one street to another. These crossings are a sort of hereditary property to certain individuals. A man having a good deal the air of a mendicant, stands with his broom, and keeps the passage clear; for exercising which public duty, the hat is touched, and a hint as to payment muttered, which, in many cases, meets with attention; for there are a number of good souls who never miss paying Jack for his trouble. We happen to know a gentleman who never passes one of these street sweepers without laying a contribution into the extended and capacious hat.

"The constant thoroughfare on the pavements of the city always forms a subject of wonder and curiosity to the stranger. When the town is at the fullest, in the winter and spring, the pavement is choked with passengers, all floating rapidly on the streams in different directions, yet avoiding any approach to confusion, and, in general, each rounding any difficult obstruction in the way, with a delicacy and tact no where else to be met with.—Many of the strangers who arrive in London, from the country, are possessed with dreadful notions of the dangers to be encountered in all directions when walking along the streets. In their youth they have carefully perused a tattered copy of "Barrington's New London Spy," a work which, as a matter of course, horrified them with accounts of ring droppers, cut purses, foot pads, and others who subsist by way laying simple passengers. Before they leave home, they sew up their money in the lining of their clothes, and resolve never to show more than six pence at a time—in public.—They also determine to have all their eyes about them wheresoever they go, and make up their minds never to appear astonished at any thing, lest they be singled out for robbery, and perhaps murder. Catch them, if you can, going any way, but in the main lines of the street; the Strand and Fleet street are their regular beat, and they would as soon think of crossing the deck of a line of battle ship in the time of action, as venture through any of the narrow streets or short cuts. No, no; they know better than to do this.

Strangers make a serious miscalculation when they imagine that they are to be annoyed or plundered in the streets of London. These streets are now as well regulated as any town in the empire, if not better, and no one is liable to interruption and spoliation unless he courts the haunts of vice, or remains out at improper hours. You may at all times of the day walk along without suffering the slightest molestation. Nobody will know that you are there. In the midst of dense and moving crowds, you are as much solitary as in a desert.—You are but an atom in the heap; a grain of sand on the sea shore. It is this perfect seclusion that forms one of the chief charms of a metropolitan life. You depart from a retired part of the country where you cannot stir out unobserved, and plunging into this overgrown mass of humanity, you there live and die unobserved and uncared for.

From Portugal.—Capt. Mayhew, who arrived at Boston from St. Ubes, which place he left 8th ult., states that accounts from Oporto represented daily skirmishing between the contending forces of Don Miguel and Don Pedro, and that the cause of the latter was considered more favorable. He heard a heavy cannonading at Lisbon on the day of his departure.

The Ship Jupiter.—This ship sailed from Norfolk for Liberia about the close of October, and serious apprehensions have been entertained for her safety, as nothing had been heard of her, except her touching at the Cape de Verds until last evening. It appears by the arrival of the Belvidere from Sierre Leone, that the Jupiter, Peters, had touched at that place, and had sailed thence about the middle of March, for Mesurado.—*Com. Adv.*

From the National Gazette.

C. Cushing, Esq., in his interesting *Reminiscences of Spain,* makes these remarks.

"The destiny of the Indian races in Spanish America has been widely and remarkably different from what it is in the United States. Here the aboriginal nations have little or no physical weight in the progress of events, and are scattered, in weak tribes, over the face of the land, withering and dwindling daily before the overpowering beams of civilization. There they constitute a large and important element in the population, aggregated into powerful masses, capable by themselves alone of exerting a decided influence upon affairs, and holding, whether as independent communities, or as the subjects of the Spanish Americans, a rank in the scale of public estimation, from which no conceivable change of dynasties or governments can cast them down, and possessing importance which the late revolution has powerfully contributed to strengthen and perpetuate.

"Of the independent nations, like the Araucos, the Abiponians, and the various other tribes in the vast interior regions of the continent, who have never bowed the neck under the Spanish yoke, the spirit, vigor, and numbers are well known to be far from contemptible. The possession of that noble animal, the horse, especially, by bestowing pastoral habits on the wanderers of the immense savannas of the South, has communicated an energy and a power of forcible and rapid impression to the movement of the Indians, through the means of which, should they ever become concentrated by any common point of union, they would infinitely surpass, in barbaric splendor, the achievements of the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans. With these Arabs of the West, compare the Creeks, Cherokees, and other tribes in the United States, who, hemmed in by our fixed population, have no resources but either to adopt the manners of their civilized neighbors, to be gradually extinguished, or to fly with the feeble remnants of their might beyond the Mississippi: and how striking is the relative consequence of the South Americans! These nomadic nations, therefore, who sweep the verdant plains of the South, on steeds tameless and swift as the winds, uniting the errant propensities of the Indian hunter and the Tartar horseman, are peculiar objects of interest to the philosophic observer of events intrinsic to America.

But other portions of the Indian population are fast attaining importance from quite different causes. Among these are the Peruvians, and the observation may serve as an apology for now rescuing from unmerited oblivion, some of the obscurer incidents of their political history. They have been a despised and an oppressed race. The hand of power has fallen heavily upon them in every age, from the days of the conquest, when the lawless bands of Pizarro trampled upon the nation down through the tyranny of many a provincial autocrat, to the time when Tupa Catari shook the walls of La Paz with the cry of liberty or death, and the limbs of Tupac Amaru were torn asunder by four wild horses. But a ray of hope smiles upon their future prospect. The revolution has raised them, in common with the other degraded castes, from the dust where they had been groveling for centuries. In a democracy, rank must follow the lead of talent; and in South America men of Indian descent, particularly those of mixed blood, begin to learn their consequence from the fortune of war. Mulattoes and *mestizos* are among the best and bravest soldiers of the revolution; and some of them have arisen upon its stormy waters to that distinction, which in times of civil commotion, it is impossible to withhold from superior qualities. It may be long ere the multifarious and many colored classes, which compose the population of the revolutionized countries, will acquire the regular and systematic movement of our own more fortunate land. But whether in peace or in war, in times of discord or of tranquillity, a race of men, which rises to two thirds of the whole population, which furnishes the laborers and mans the fleets and armies of a republican country, cannot easily relapse into insignificance or into the state of abject servitude. And a permanent melioration of condition is, therefore, the necessary consequence of the actual position of the Peruvians."

From the New York American.

Abbotsford.—In the London Literary Gazette, of 23d March, we find copied from this paper, nearly at full length, the very interesting account of the visit paid by Prof. M'Vickar and his family, to the departed Genius of Abbotsford. The following interesting information respecting the progress of the subscription for the purchase of Abbotsford, is given at the conclusion of Prof. M'Vickar's narrative:

"Having occupied so large a portion of our No. with what we trust will excuse its length by its interest, we have not room to do more than mention the present progress of the Abbotsford subscription.

"There is to be another general meeting of the subscribers, &c. next month, when the state of the fund will, no doubt, be made public, and such measures be adopted as will complete what may yet remain to be done for the full accomplishment of the proposed plan.

"One of the most interesting books produced on the occasion, was recently transmitted by that estimable Scotsman, Sir Pultney Malcolm. It is filled from the first line to the last with the subscriptions of all ranks in the squadron under his gallant command, from the pounds of the higher officers to the shillings of the jolly mates. Such a tribute is, indeed, well worthy of being bound up with the rest among the archives of Abbotsford.

"How beautifully the common love of literature amalgamates adverse, political, and other opposing feelings which belong to the busy world! An Abbotsford subscription book has been opened by our Consul at Algiers, and the first name upon its page is that of the Duc de Rovigo, the personal friend of Napoleon, whose life, by Sir Walter Scott, gave so much offence to his admirers."

It is announced that Dr. Noah Webster, the lexicographer, is engaged in preparing for publication an edition of the Bible, in the common version, but with amendments of the language, chiefly in the following particulars—

"1. The correction of errors in Grammar.

2. The omission of obsolete words and phrases, and the substitution of equivalent terms now in use.

3. The use of euphemisms for such indelicate words and phrases as are most offensive, and which cannot be uttered without pain both to the reader and hearer."

FREDERICKSBURG, May 8.

Monument to the Mother of Washington.—The President of the United States, General Cass, Secretary of War, Mr. Taney, Attorney General, Major Barry, Post Master General, and Major Donelson, the President's Private Secretary, arrived in town on Monday evening. They were accompanied by a number of citizens from the district, Capt. Moore's company of National Cadets from Washington, Capt. Kinsey's company of Riflemen, and Capt. Brockett's Light Infantry, of Alexandria, the Marine Band from the Navy Yard, as well as many strangers from the eastern towns. They were met a short distance beyond Falmouth by the Marshals of the day, the Fredericksburg Guards, the Rifle Company, and Fredericksburg Blues, Junior, by whom the President and Suite were accompanied to their lodgings.

A troop of Light Horse, from the county of Fauquier, under the command of Capt. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, also arrived the same evening.

Laying the Corner Stone.—This ceremony took place on Tuesday, with very imposing effect.—About 9 o'clock, the President was escorted from his lodgings to the Town Hall, where he was introduced to a number of citizens and strangers, who called to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The day was fine, and the occasion attracted a large concourse of persons from the adjoining counties. The procession set out from the Town Hall at half past 10 o'clock, and moved according to the arrangement of the Committee in the order and through the several streets previously designated, to the site of the Monument.

Arrived at the spot, after an appropriate prayer by the Rev. E. C. M'Guire, an Address was delivered by the President, and also by Mr. Bassett; the plate with the inscription deposited, and the other usual ceremonies were performed. The procession then returned to the Town Hall where the proceedings were concluded, and the companies separated.—*Herald.*

Trial of Mr. Avery.—Our advices from Newport of the progress of this trial are to Thursday morning. The pannel was not completed until five o'clock in the afternoon of the preceding day.—About a hundred jurors were summoned, and more than forty were called, before the requisite number was completed. A great portion of them had formed an opinion on the subject, from the numerous publications that had been made, and were consequently disqualified from trying the issue.—The case was opened, on the part of the prosecution, by Mr. Staples, and the first witness, Mr. Borden, of Fall River, was under examination at the latest accounts. With the exception of two, all the jury belonged to Newport.

About sixty witnesses had been summoned against the prisoner, and near one hundred in his defence; and we are happy to learn that there is no indication of excitement or undue influence prevailing, and that the jury had been selected, with entire regard to their standing, as indifferent and impartial citizens.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Three Deaths by Drowning.—On Tuesday, the 8th instant, two sons, the eldest and third son of Mr. James Anderson, of South Strabane township, in this county, one in his 12th, the other in his 9th year, and a son of Mr. Miller, a close neighbor to Mr. Anderson, were all drowned in Chartier's Creek, about a quarter of a mile below John H. Ewing's mill. The three boys were at school, at the school house near the bridge over the creek where the turnpike crosses the same—they stated to their teacher, at the close of school, in the forenoon, that they would go home for dinner. But, in place of going home, went down the creek, undressed, threw all their clothes in a pile, and went into the water to swim. In the course of the intermission, or about 2 o'clock, a young man, Mr. Taylor, who was washing sheep, some distance below, and having occasion to follow one of his sheep up the bank, discovered the clothes, and judging that the owners were in the water, gave the alarm. Several persons immediately collected—commenced searching, two or three dived without finding either of the boys. Soon after young Andrew Allison, son of William, arrived, and diving into 10 or 12 feet water, caught young Miller by the foot, and brought him up; on his second or third venture, brought up the elder Anderson. Under his then state of exhaustion and fatigue, he was not permitted to go under water again, and whilst recovering himself for a further search in the deep, the younger Anderson was raised by means of a drag. The corpse of all three were washed, clothed, and conveyed home. The alarm had reached Mr. Anderson, before the bodies were found, and on his approaching the water, his friends advised him to return home and prepare his wife and family for the news of this solemn catastrophe, which he prudently did. Mr. Miller, the father of the other boy was absent at Pittsburgh. The corpse of the boys were all interred on the following day, at the Union Church, Cross Roads. The conduct of *Andrew Allison,* who is not over 17 years of age, is highly commended, on this occasion, as evincing great magnanimity, cool and deliberate personal courage.—*Wash. Report.*

A fire occurred in Apalachicola on the night of the 30th of March, originating in the store of Peabody & Co. which destroyed a large amount of property, estimated at from 15 to $20,000, principally owned by Messrs. Shannon, B. Norton, Mitchell, and Peabody & Co.

In noticing this fire, and speaking of Apalachicola, the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer remarks:

"The town at Apalachicola must ultimately, indeed before any great lapse of time, be one of very considerable importance—many of the difficulties which seemed to stand in the way of its growth and importance have been obviated, and others have been found not to exist. Among the latter is the impression that vessels of heavy burthen could not enter the harbor—recent experiment has proved that this is a mistake. There is now in port the Elisha Dennison, which will leave in a few days for N. York with 1200 bags cotton. The captain reports the entrance into Apalachiola as better than at Mobile, and entertains no doubt that upon his return from New York, a trade will be opened from that place to Liverpool direct. Should these things be correct, all must see the advantages which will accrue to this place."

It will be seen by the statements of the business doing on the Pennsylvania Canal, at the Port of Huntingdon (as well as reports from every other Collector's Office) that a very great amount of Tolls will be taken this year, over the amounts taken in last year, and will serve to show what may be anticipated from the great work when the Rail Road over the Allegheny mountain is completed, which will connect the Eastern and Western sections of our country.—And it will also be seen, by this statement, that the amount of Tolls received this year by the Collector at this place, from the opening of the canal until the 10th of the present month is about $500 less than the whole amount taken last year—besides which the Collector's office at Hollidaysburgh has been established upon the opening of business this season and has received the Tolls on all tonnage passing from that place and points west of it—all of which was received at the office in Huntingdon, last year—take the receipts of the two, offices together, and the amount of tolls received up to the 10th May, and the amount will greatly exceed the whole amount of tolls taken, in all last year, at Huntingdon.

The navigation on the Canal has met with no interruption, this season, in this vicinity, from breaches, and is in fine order,—particularly the division from this place to Hollidaysburgh—no breach has occurred since its completion, early last fall.

It is calculated to have one track of the Rail Road from Hollidaysburgh to Johnstown ompleted by the first of September next.—*Huntingdon Gazette.*

Internal Improvements.—The Camden and Amboy Rail Road is answering the highest expectations of the public, and will tend to promote extensively the interests of New York and Philadelphia. We hope, before the end of two years, to go to Boston in fourteen hours by the most direct rout, via Stonington, as we are credibly informed that it is in contemplation to have the Stonington Rail Road completed as soon as the Boston and Providence. Capt. Bunker says he will run a boat to Stonington in from eight to nine hours; and the journey thence to Boston may be easily whirled over a rail road in four or five.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The Canals.—The papers in Pittsburgh, Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Milton, &c., speak of the excellent order in which the canals are kept in the neighborhood of those places. There can be no doubt, but that the tolls will come up to, or exceed 200,000 dollars, the estimate of the State Treasurer, in his report last winter—We have it from good authority, that during the present fiscal year, commencing October 31, 1832, 60,000 dollars have been accounted for in tolls arising from this branch of state revenue. Every one must be convinced that a vast increase in this item, will take place, when boats enough are placed upon the canals, to do the carrying—At present 250 more could find employment.—*Harrisburgh Chronicle.*

The police officers of Boston have lately been enforcing the law against the indecent practice of smoking in the streets. Some of the offenders, being unable to pay the fine, were committed to jail.—*Balt. Amer.*

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Philadelphia Banks	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½
Bank of Chester co.	do
Montgomery county	do
Germantown	do
Bank of Middletown	do
Northumberland	do
Bank of Reading	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do
Chambersburgh	do
Gettysburgh	do
Carlisle Bank	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do
Doylestown Bank	do
Easton Bank	do
Erie Bank	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do
Lancaster Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do
Lebanon	do
Harrisburgh	do
Mon. Bk. Brownsv'lle	do
Miner's Bk Pottsville	do
Northampton	do
Wyoming, Wilksb.	do
York Bank	do
New York.	
City Banks	1
Albany B's	1½
Auburn	2
Bank of Buffalo	do
Chenango at Norwich	do
Bk of Genesee, Batav.	do
Geneva	do
Bank of Ithica	do
Rochester	do
Bk. of Monroe at do.	do
Newburgh & branch.	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do
Bk. of Poughkeepsie	1½
Bk. of Troy & branch.	2
Bk. of Utica & do.	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do
Broom co. Bk. Bing.	do
Central Bk. Cherry V.	do
Chatauque Co. B'k	do
Essex Co. Bk. Keesv.	do
Farmers' Bk. of Troy	do
Catskill	do
Jefferson co. Bank	do
Livingston co. Bank	do
Lockport Bank	do
Madison co. Bank	do
Montgomery co. Bk	do
Onondaga co. Bank	do
Otsego co. Bank	do
Ogdensburgh Bank	do
Ontario Bk. & Bran.	do
Oswego Bank	do
Saratoga co. Bank	do
Tanner's Bk. Catskill	do
Ulster co. Bank	do
Wayne co. Bank	do
Yates co. Bank	do
Maine.	
Augusta Bank	2
Bangor Com. Bank	do
Central Bk Hallowell	do
Com. Bank, Bath	do
Maine Bk. Portland	do
Merchants' Bk. do.	do
New Hampshire.	
N Hampshire U. Bk.	2
New Hampshire Bk.	do
Connec. River Bk.	do
Hilsboro' Bank	do
Exeter Bank	do
Bank of Lebanon	do
Stafford Bank, Dover	do
Vermont.	
Bk. of Battleborough	2
Bk. of Burlington	do
Bk. of Middlebury	do
Bk. of Rutland	do
Bank of Windsor	do
Woodstock Bank	do
Massachusetts.	
Agricultural Bank	2
Pittsfield Bank	do
American Bk. Boston	do
Commercial Bank do.	do
Merchants' Bank do	do
Boston Bank	do
Eagle Bank do.	do
N. Eng. Bank, do.	do
Washington Bk. do.	do
Bank of Norfolk	do
Bedford Com. Bank	do
Charlestown Bank	do
Exchange Bk. Salem	do
Commercial Bk. do.	do
Worcester Bank	do
Greenfield Bank	do
Housatonic Bank	do
Lowell Bank	do
Middlesex Bank	do
Phenix Bank	do
Man. & Mach. Bank	do
Rhode Island.	
Bank of Bristol	2
Com. Bank do.	do
Mt. Hope Bk. do.	do
Bk. of North America	do
Exchange Bank	do
Bank of R. Island	do
Village Bank	do
Warwick Bank	do
Washington Bank	do
Indiana.	
F. & M. Bk. of In,	5
do Br. at Lawrencebrg	do
Connecticut.	
Bridgeport Bank	2
Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Hartford Bank	do
Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Middletown Bank	do
N. Haven City Bk.	do
Mechanics' Bank	do
Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
U. Bank, N. London	do
New Jersey.	
Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
People's Bk. Patterson	do
Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Newark Ins. Com.	do
State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
do Camden	do
do Morristw'n	do
do Newark	do
do N. Bruns.	do
Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	¼
Bank of Smyrna	do
Com. Bk. Delaware	do
Wilming. & Brand.	do
Maryland.	
Baltimore City Bks.	par
Frederick co. Bank	½
Bk. of Westminster	do
Hagerstown Bank	do
Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bank of Salisbury	2
District of Columbia.	
Bank of Alexandria	½
Farm. Bank of do.	do
Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Bk. of Washington	do
Patriotic Bank do	do
Bank of Metropolis	do
Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
U. Bk; of Georgetw'n	do
Virginia.	
Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Farm. Bk. of Va. do.	do
Bk. of the Val. & Br.	do
N. W. Bk. of Va.	¼
do. Br. at Wellsbrg.	do
North Carolina.	
B'k of C. Fear & Br.	5
State bk. & branches	do
South Carolina.	
Bk. of S. Carolina	3
St. B'k & Branches	do
Planter's & Mec. Bk.	do
State Bk. of S. C.	do
Union Bk. of S. C.	do
Georgia.	
Bank of Augusta	12
Aug. Bank'ng In. Co	do
Bk of St. & Branch.	do
Bk. of Dar. & Bran.	do
Ohio.	
Bank of Chillicothe	¼
Belmont Bank	do
Mount Pleasant	do
Bank of Marietta	do
F. & M. B'k Steub.	do
Lancaster B'k	do
Farm. Bk. of Cant.	do
West. Re. Bk. War.	do
Frank. Bk. of Col.	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	do
Bank Geauga	1½
Com. Bk. of L. Erie	do
Bank of Zanesville	do
Muskingum B'k	do
Urbana Bkng. Co.	2
Dayton Bank	do
Norwalk Bank	do
Alabama.	
Mobile Bank	10
State B. & branches	do
Louisiana.	
Louisiana Bank	5
New Orleans Bank	do
Louis. State Bank	do
Union Bk. of Louis.	do
N. O. Can. Bnkg. Co.	do
City Bk. of N. O.	do
Mississippi.	
Bk. of St. of Mis. Nat	5
Tennessee.	
Bk. Tenn & Bran.	5
Yeatman Woods & Co Ch'ks pay. in Nash	do
Yeatman, Woods & Co. Ch'ks. pay. in Phil.	½
Michigan.	
Bank of Michigan	2
Farm. & Mech. Bk.	do
Canada.	
Bank of Canada	4
Bank of Montreal	do
Bk. of U. C. at York	do
Com. Bk. of U. C.	do
Quebec Bank	do
Gold.	
Sovereigns	4.65a4.68
Guineas	4.85a4.87
10 Thal. piece	7.25a7.30
10 Guilder do	3.75a
Fredericksd'ors	3.62a3.65
Louisd'ors	4.20a4.25
Napoleons	3.65a
Span. Doub.	15.50a15.75
Pat. do.	15.00a15.40
Amer. Gold	1a1½ Prem

JOHN D. MAHON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

CASH FOR WOOL.

THE market prices, in cash, will be paid for *Clean Wool,* of all grades, delivered at my Store and Wool Warehouse, No. 47 Market street.
ABISHAI WAY.
May 7, 1833—t4J

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,
TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.
Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

FRESH FAMILY FLOUR.

JUST received, an additional supply of 'Nold's' Superior FAMILY FLOUR—for sale by
ABISHAI WAY,
No. 47, Market street.
May 7.—w6t.

From the New York American.

More Testimony as to the Views of the Nullifiers.—The following extract of a late letter from South Carolina needs no comment at our hands. It speaks plainly—and as we most certainly believe—truly.

"No single effort, however, will suffice to save the country from the dangers which threaten it.—The leaders of the Nullification party are animated with the zeal of fanatics, and are untiring in their efforts to disseminate their doctrines, and to destroy the Union. Judging from the past, I am convinced it is only by continued and active exertions that they can be controlled and defeated.—Their object is, and always has been, revolution and secession; and it requires the united counsel and efforts of all good citizens to counteract their designs. The danger to which the Union has been exposed, by the combination of the interests and passions of the nullifiers, is not sufficiently understood. The disorganizers are banded together, and act with united counsels and united efforts in every State where their influence is felt. We stand alone in this State, supported, it is true, by public opinion every where; but without any concerted action with those who are animated with the same feelings and principles as ourselves. If we had been aided in the first instance by the friends of the Union in other States, we might have restrained these men within due limits. Cannot we unite the good men in every State for the purpose of preserving our free institutions, and counteracting the efforts of the Nullifiers, who are associated together to destroy them? Depend upon it, that united action is necessary to defeat their machinations."

Here we have testimony, which we know to be unimpeachable, that if the Union party had been fully and firmly supported, in the first instance, by the voices and counsels of the friends of the Union in the other States, the designs of the nullifiers would have been nipped in the bud. Unhappily, both at Washington and elsewhere, the noble zeal and irrefutable arguments of DANIEL WEBSTER, and others worthy with him to defend the Constitution in the memorable contest on Mr. Foot's resolution in the Senate of the United States, were objects of greater apprehension to mere partisans, than the incipient measures of the nullifiers—and the countenance and support which the authorities of the general government, and the public press throughout the country, should have lent to the efforts of Mr. Webster, were withheld: nay, these efforts were stigmatized as injurious to State rights, and at variance with a just interpretation of the Constitution. The mischief of that course is irrevocable as to what has already occurred; let it then be a warning against any further paltring on the subject—and above all, let no attempts to reconcile what is irreconcilable—or to explain away what is clear, explicit, manly, and true—impair, for the future, the effect which united opinion and action, on all Constitutional questions, among the true friends of the Union, however they may have been separated heretofore by subordinate party grounds,—cannot fail to produce.

Slavery and its incidents.—About a fortnight ago, a Mr. Scott, and two other gentlemen, residing at or near Morgantown, Va., came over the Virginia line, into the southern part of this county for the purpose of apprehending a negro man whom they claimed as a runaway slave. In the attempt to take him a violent scuffle ensued. The negro being armed with a knife or dirk, defended himself with desperate vigor, and succeeded in making his escape. Scott was seriously wounded in the abdomen, an incision having been made in it, through which his bowels protruded, and a small incision was made in the bowels themselves. Medical assistance was furnished as soon as possible, and the patient removed to New Geneva, where, we understand, his situation not permitting him to be removed by land, he was put on board a canoe and transported to Morgantown.

On Friday last, a family, consisting of a mother and five children, who have been living in this place for three or four years, were apprehended under a warrant issued by the Judge of the United States' District Court for the Western District of this State, and taken in custody of a Special Deputy to Pittsburgh. The are claimed as the property of the heirs of J. Paine, who reside in Preston county, Va. The same persons had been previously apprehended by one of the heirs, and having been brought before one of the Associate Justices of this county, under a writ of habeas corpus, were ordered to be discharged. Immediately after the second apprehension of the negroes, a suit was commenced by the father of the children, who is admitted to be free, against the executor who instituted this second proceeding, and bail in $4000 demanded. Not being able to give this security, the executor has been committed to prison, and is now in close confinement.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that the District Judge has decided in favor of the negroes, who, consequently, have been released.—*Uniontown Democrat.*

We extract the following from a letter of the 22d inst., from Geneva:—"Switzerland becomes daily more and more disunited. The Austrian Ambassador does not conceal his partiality for the dissident Cantons whose manifesto openly declares their reliance upon foreign aid; that is to say, the countenance of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. As the impossibility of an accommodation between the two parties that divide Switzerland increases, we begin to hear the word *separation* whispered by each. The country would then be split into two portions, constituted upon opposite principles.—The localities, however, are happily an obstacle to this disastrous rupture, as the mutual intervolved position of the two territories would give rise to perpetual conflicts between the governments and the inhabitants. A radical dismemberment, which would re-establish each Canton in the plenitude of its individual independence, would be preferable."—*Nat. Gaz., May* 14.

A young lady, about eighteen years of age, of a respectable family, residing in the western part of the city, committed suicide on Wednesday last, by taking a quantity of arsenic. The cause for this rash act, appears to be as follows. The young lady was an orphan, and lived with her aunt. A day or two previous, some property belonging to her aunt was missed, and the young lady, very indiscreetly, was charged with the offence. Her virtuous mind revolted at such a charge, and, finding it impossible to convince her aunt of the injustice of the suspicion, she hastened to an apothecary's shop, procured the arsenic, took it, and in two hours was a corpse. The young lady was extremely prepossessing in her appearance, and her amiable manners had secured for her a large circle of warm and admiring friends.—*Philada. Gazette.*

Melancholy Affair.—On the morning of the 13th instant, Gen. *John H. Wise*, in a fit of insanity, terminated his life, by strangling himself, with the aid of his suspenders, in a room of the jail of this county. He had been in a deranged state of mind for some time previous, from an unknown cause, and was confined in the jail, at his own particular request—having reflection, by times, sufficient to deprecate the commission, if at liberty, at some unguarded moment, a rash act. The greatest attention was paid to him by his relatives and friends, who were under the impression that his mind had become more tranquil, and left him at rest, late in the night; but unfortunately, when visited, a short time afterwards, life was found to be extinct.

The unhappy fate of Gen. Wise, will be regretted, as he was a kind, generous, and enterprising man—retaining the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens in an eminent degree, while living. He served his country, during the late war, as an officer in the 22d Regiment, U. S. Infantry, with credit to himself. He was appointed Prothonotary of this county, by Gov. Findlay, the duties of which office he discharged with fidelity—afterwards he was elected several times to the Legislature, whree he proved himself on efficient and useful member. He was also elected Brigadier General, which he held, until he removed to Brookville, Jefferson county, where he resided, for some years past, and had come on a visit to this place, for a few weeks.—*Greensburgh Repub.*

China.—We have received files of Canton papers to the 17th January. It would appear that English vessels are endeavoring to open an intercourse with different parts of the Chinese coast, for allusion is made to their appearance in unusual places, and it is added, that orders have been given by the Emperor to drive them away. The following is the only article of interest.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Formosa.—We hear that the rebellion on this island has assumed a very formidable appearance; and that all the disposable military force, is being sent, with all speed, from the province of Fokien. Our native informants are by no means communicative on the subject, perhaps from the ignorance in which the government wisely shrouds all information of an unpleasant nature from the knowledge of the public. Some reports are afloat of the rebels having submitted, and the ringleaders surrendered to the Imperial forces, but to these we do not attach much credit. The gross national vanity of the Chinese makes them exceedingly jealous of any reports that may detract from the supposed power of the empire, reaching the ears of foreigners; and thus it is, that the usual reply to any question as to any of the numerous rebellious (which, year after year, spring up in some part of China, or its half conquered tributaries) is that the business is "just settled."

In the present political situation of Great Britain, the following table will be interesting. It gives, says a London paper, the number of emigrants, as reported at the office of his Majesty's chief agent for emigrants at Quebec for the four past years:—

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
England & Wales,	3,568	6,799	1,043	17,481
Ireland,	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,	123	451	424	546
Other places,	—	—	—	15
	15,945	28,090	50,254	51,746

Amounting altogether to 145,945 souls.

We remark, in Paris papers, official returns of the mortality caused by the Asistic Cholera in France. From its commencement until the 1st of January, 1833, the whole number of patients was 229,534—of those who perished 94,666. It appeared in fifty of the departments; those of the South suffered much less than the Northern; the Western less than the Eastern. The government expended nearly thirteen hundred thousand francs in providing food, medical aid, and other necessaries for the relief of the poor.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Prices at Covent Garden Market.—One could hardly expect to find in the London Courier, the official government paper, a price current of fruits and vegetables, and such small deer, but there is one really in that paper for the 30th March. It may be interesting to know how much the housekeepers of that city pay for the articles which garnish forth and aid their joints and rounds, and we extract a few "quotations." Potatoes 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt.; red cabbages 6s. to 12s. per dozen; Savoy do. 1s. to 2s.; cucumbers 6s. to 12s. per brace; French beans 2s. 6d. to 4s. per 100; asparagus 7s. to 12s. per 100; pine apples 1s. to 14s. per lb.; strawberries 2s. to 3s. per oz. These prices seem enormous, but it must be remembered that the hot house produces most of these articles, and we have selected these, because the quantity named was a definite one; there are many others named that seem less costly, but we can only guess at the amount given for the price quoted. Brocoli, for instance, is set down at 2s. to 6s. per *bundle;* celery 9d to 2s. per bundle; turnips 1s. to 2s. per dozen *bunches*, &c. It is asserted, confidently, by former residents in London, that marketing is less costly there than in this city; and that a good substantial dinner can be set out at less total expense than here, where we consider ourselves to live so cheaply—rents, also, are lower, and servants' wages; and the tailor's bill is smaller.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, May 13.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

The annals of crime in our country do not furnish a parallel to the deeds of atrocity perpetrated on Saturday night, in Morristown, N. J.—The details of this shocking event, so far as they have transpired, are substantially as follow:—

Samuel S. Sayre, nearly sixty years of age, and formerly a merchant, of Pearl street, in this city, of the firm of Sayre & Toler, being in want of a man to labor on his farm, repaired hither about three weeks ago, and selected, on account of the general good character and integrity of the Swiss, an emigrant from that country, who has ultimately proved to be his murderer. On Saturday evening, the latter went into the village of Morristown, which is a short distance from the residence of Mr. Sayre, and purchased a pint of brandy. He came back in the evening, and is supposed to have perpetrated the crimes soon after his return.

Yesterday morning, a neighbor, who was driving his cows to pasture, saw a bundle on the ground, before the door of Mr. Sayre, whose residence he had occasion to pass. On examination he found it to contain female apparel, marked with the initials of one of Mr. Sayre's daughters. He conveyed it to the house and knocked at the door, but receiving no answer, he gave an alarm, and the house was broken open. Traversing the various rooms they finally proceeded to the garret, where they found the colored female servant dead in her bed, where she had been murdered, probably in her sleep, by some sharp pointed instrument, in the side of the head, near the temple. The persons assembled next proceeded to the barn, where they discovered a hatchet with blood upon it, with traces of blood upon the barn floor. The blood was also traced to an adjoining heap of manure, where they stumbled over the feet of Mr. Sayre, whose body was partly covered up by the manure; and, on further search, they found by the side of him, under the same heap, the dead body of his wife, both exhibiting marks of violence, having their heads laid open with a hatchet.

By this time the Sheriff and a concourse of citizens arrived, who were divided into parties, which were sent off in various directions in pursuit of the murderer, who was presumed to be the Swiss laborer, from the circumstance that he was missing, the desk and drawers rifled, and a favorite gray horse of Mr. Sayre's taken from the stable, probably to aid the murderer in effecting his escape. Handbills were immediately issued, and the most active means used to arrest the offender, which, we are rejoiced to say, was accomplished about two o'clock in the afternoon. Presuming that he had taken the direction of New York, Zephaniah Drake, Esq., of Newark, Marshal of the United States for the District of New Jersey, Mr. Ludlow, the Sheriff of Morris county, and others, repaired hitherward, and at the half way house, on the Newark causeway, usually known as the 'Musqueto Tavern,' they found the individual of whom they were in pursuit. He was sitting in the inn, smoking a cigar. They immediately arrested him, and found upon his person a pair of trowsers, and a hat belonging to Mr. Sayre, and in his possession two large bundles, containing male and female apparel, which were readily identified as belonging to the family of the deceased. They also found in his pocket two razors, belonging to Mr. Sayre, a gold watch of Mrs. Sayre, and about twenty dollars in silver.

The wretched culprit had taken with him a bag of gold, containing about $200, which was found at Bottle Hill, about four miles from Morristown, on the road between that village and Newark.—The horse which he stole and rode off with, appears to have been restive, and, from the tracks in the road, unwilling to pass the house of a friend of Mr. Sayre, which caused the wretch to lose a bag of jewelry, belonging to one of the daughters of the deceased, which was there found. Since his arrest the monster has confessed that the horse threw him on the road and escaped. This is rendered probable from the circumstance that the bag of gold coins was found near the place where he is supposed to have been thrown. The horse has been since found, and the prisoner conveyed in irons to the jail in Morristown. It is supposed that Mr. Sayre was induced to go to the barn to examine one of the horses, when the monster perpetrated the deed—and that Mrs. Sayre, alarmed at his unusual absence, had followed him, and shared his fate. They were both dressed—he had on his boots, and she a calash.

It is supposed that the only motive for the act was plunder. The three persons murdered were, (exclusive of the Swede,) the only inmates of the house. Mr. Sayre's two daughters were fortunately absent—one to attend the funeral of a deceased relative, in Connecticut, and the other at school in New Haven. Had they been at home, it is probable they would have been added to the number of victims. Mr. Sayre was well known in this city. He retired from business in 1807, and was distinguished for amenity of manners, and integrity of conduct. He was a native of Orange county, in this State, and his first wife was the daughter of the late Isaac Tomlinson, Esq., of New Haven.—He had been engaged in agriculture in his retirement, and was in the commission of the peace at the time he was murdered.

A confederate was rumored to have been seen on the horse of Mr. Sayre in Bergen woods, in the direction of Bull's Ferry—but although the wretch declared to the Sheriff that he had five accomplices, it is believed that he was the sole perpetrator.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1833.

Western Monthly Magazine.—At the request of the Agent, who is now here, collecting subscriptions, we have examined the first number of this work, and now give to it our hasty, but honest tribute of approbation. This periodical is a continuation of the *Illinois Monthly Magazine*—it is published at Cincinnati, and is edited by our old townsman, Judge Hall. The literary matter of this volume is excellent, and agreeably various, and the mechanical execution is highly respectable.

Judge Hall is too well known in the literary world to need our testimony in favor of his competency as an editor, but we will mention that, we know, that he will regularly receive the assistance of several gentlemen, whose contributions will not fail to make the Monthly Magazine highly interesting and instructive.—It would, no doubt, be gratifying to Judge Hall to receive liberal encouragement in this city.

Canals and Rail Roads.—On the opposite page of this paper, our readers will find a note which was appended in the Glasgow Journal, to the admirable observations of the Scotch engineer Thomas Graham, which we lately published. We consider the publication of Mr. Graham as decidedly the most satisfactory and convincing article which we have seen since the commencement of the controversy as to the relative merits of rail roads and canals. We are confirmed in this opinion by conversations with many of our most intelligent, professional, and practical men. The article is of primary importance, because it proves, most conclusively, that, hitherto, in the very statement of the question as to the relative merits of these modes of conveyance, a radical and fundamental error was assumed as an established principle, and reasoned from as an axiom. Thus, in Dr. Lardner's excellent and compendious Treatise on Hydrostatics, there is a portion of a chapter devoted to this subject, and at pages 148 and 149 of Carey & Lea's edition of this work we find the following sentences.

"If a certain power be required to impel a vessel at the rate of five miles an hour, it might at first view be thought that double that power would cause it to move at the rate of ten miles an hour; but from what has already been proved, it will be perceived that four times the power is necessary to produce this effect. In like manner, to cause the vessel to move at the rate of 15 miles an hour, or to give it three times its original speed, nine times the original power is necessary. Thus it follows, that the expenditure of the moving principle, whether it be the power of a steam engine or the strength of animals, increases in a much larger ratio than the increase of useful effect. If a boat on a canal be carried three miles an hour by the strength of two horses, to carry it six miles an hour would require four times that number, or eight horses. Thus double the work would be executed at four times the expense."

Here, then, it is assumed as a settled and undeniable principle, that, if two horses could drag a boat three miles per hour it would require four times that number, or eight, to drag it six miles per hour, and nine times that number, or eighteen, to drag it nine miles per hour. Upon this assumed principle, every argument upon the subject has been based, and it is not at all strange that such reasoning should be relied upon. Experiments had been made, by which it was established that resistance did increase in proportion to velocity, so far as those experiments extended, and the experimentors concluded, upon the strictest principle of the Newtonian Philosophy, that this would continue to be the case *indefinitely*. It was impossible, without actual experiment, to arrive at the conclusion, that although resistance to a body moving in water did increase in proportion to the square of the velocity, up to a certain velocity, yet, that when that velocity was exceeded, the resistance *decreased*. Actual experiment, however, made on the Paisley canal, as related by Mr. Graham, has proved most satisfactorily that at some velocity, between six and nine miles per hour, the resistance *decreases*. He says—"the fact is undoubted, that two horses drag a boat containing eighty or ninety passengers, at the rate of ten miles per hour, with ease, while it would kill them, or even double the number, to drag the same boat six miles per hour.

This may, and does seem strange, but still we need not doubt its truth. There are many things which seem very extraordinary, and almost incredible, which experiments prove to be true. For instance, any person, who has not seen the experiment, would laugh at the man who would attempt to cut a cast steel file with a piece of sheet iron, yet experiment has shown that if the iron be made circular and placed in a turner's lathe, it will easily cut the file; or, if you gently press a grain of buck shot against a pane of glass until it passes through, you will shatter the pane all to pieces; but, if you fire it from a gun, the injury to the glass will be comparatively slight. In each of these cases the result is different from what we would arrive at by abstract reasoning, and in the latter case, particularly, some of our readers may, perhaps, discover some analogy with the case of a boat passing through the water at a high velocity.

To men of business, however, the rationale of this matter is of small consequence—the important fact is this; a boat may be drawn nine miles per hour, on a canal, more easily than six. This it is which makes Mr. Graham's article upon the subject so valuable, and which renders it so desirable, that his suggestions should be carried into effect in this country.

Pittsburgh being the very focus of the iron business of the county, we are anxious that she should take the lead, and set the example in building an iron canal boat.—Her practical men are not as prompt and active as we hoped they would be. They are all, so far as we have conversed with them, highly delighted with Mr. Graham's production; but no one has, as yet, put his hand to the plough to test, by actual experiment, the correctness of his statements.—Still, however, we do not despair, if our manufacturers and mechanics should remain inactive on this subject, we believe that some other place will make the trial.

City Baths.—On Saturday evening, at the invitation of Mr. Vashon, we visited, and examined his new Baths, and were highly gratified with the arrangement and garniture of the establishment. In the lower story of the building he has thirteen bathing rooms, for the use of gentlemen who may visit them, each supplied with an abundance of hot and cold water, of the purest quality, taken from "*La belle Riviere*," and furnished with every thing necessary to the completest enjoyment of that most delightful and refreshing luxury. The upper story is intended for the use of ladies residing in, or visiting this city, and is so richly furnished and well supplied with all things necessary and proper, that the Naiads themselves might be tempted to forsake their native fountains and resort to Mr. Vashon's City Baths.—The location of these baths is well made. They are in a central situation, and yet in a very retired street. Every precaution has been taken to secure to the ladies' apartments the utmost privacy and security. The entrance is by a way entirely distinct and separate from that to the lower story, and from the moment a lady leaves the street she is invisible, except to the female attendants. Mr. Vashon's enterprise and spirit deserve encouragement—we trust they will receive it.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.—The Hon. Andrew Stewart has furnished to the editors of the Pennsylvania Democrat, the Report of the Engineers employed last summer in making a survey, plan, and estimate for the improvement of the river from this city to Brownsville.—From this report we now extract the conclusion and the estimate. We will, perhaps, publish the whole report in our next paper.

In his note to the editors, Mr. Stewart says—"You will perceive that the President has declined deciding on the plan, until further surveys are made, which will be done this summer." He also expresses the hope that appropriations, for the commencement of the work, will be made at the next Session of Congress.

"I now proceed to the estimate of this work, according to the plan above detailed. In this estimate, a provision is made for clearing the bed of the river from obstructions made by the present wing dams; and also of clearing the shores of standing and fallen timber, as well as for removing the few snags which now exist. No provision, however, is made for damage done to the two river mills which will be destroyed, and two or three mills on the tributary creeks which will be somewhat injured by the improvement. The cheapness with which steam engines are made, and the profusion of fuel, have rendered the use of this species of power so economical, that the water mills on the river have been gradually losing their value, and, of the number which formerly existed, only two now remain. These reasons justify the conclusion that the claim for damages that can equitably be made, must be small. But, as this amount depends on the arbitrary value attached to their property, by individuals, it could not be introduced with propriety into this estimate.

Estimate of the Expense of rendering the Monongahela river, between Brownsville and Pittsburgh, navigable for Steam Boats of 100 tons.

No.	Situation.	Distance from last dam. M.	yds.	Distance from Pittsb'rg M.	yds.	Length. Yards.	Height of dam. Feet.	Lift of Locks. Feet.	Estimated Cost. Dollars.
1.	McClurg's mill,	8	60	8	60	446	9	6	28,320
2.	Braddock's lower ripple	2	[illegible]	10	60	320	7	4½	16,763
3.	Pine Run ripple	7	210	16	270	250	9	4½	15,750
4.	Fishpot ripple	2	00	19	270	220	9 1-2	4	14,630
5.	Parkinson's upper dam	7	1620	27	130	210	9 1-2	4	14,965
6.	Frey's Shoals	11	1320	38	1450	220	9	4½	16,542
7.	Baldwin's dam	4	1260	43	950	250	9	4½	15,120
8.	Forsyth's old dam	8	880	52	80	182	9 1-2	4½	14,103
								36½	136,193

Estimate as above,	136,193
Lockage, 36 1-2 ft. at $1,600 per. ft.	58,400
Excavation of channels, &c.	11,200
Walling for sluices,	7,376
Clearing of river and banks,	8,000
	221,169
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies,	22,117
Total,	$243,286

I was assisted in making the survey on which this report was founded, by Mr. J. W. Smith, to whose skill and industry I am indebted for its completion in time to prevent the rise of water, which took place early in November, from depriving us of the desired results.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. HOWARD,
U. S. Civil Eng.

To Lieut. Col. ABERT,
Topographical Bureau, Washington.
Washington City, Feb. 5, 1833.

Richard Coulter and Thomas Jefferson.—The following articles are extracted from papers favorable to those patriots.

The "Westmoreland Intelligencer" speaks of Thomas Jefferson with great virulence. The tories began this tune immediately after the fourth of July, 1776, when he wrote our glorious Declaration of Independence; and it has been continued ever since. But as long as there is any genuine democrat on the face of the earth, his memory will be revered. 'Tis true, he was nothing but a man, and therefore not perfect. *He was a Unitarian, professed, in religion;* and so was John Adams—this was, perhaps, the only thing about which they ever agreed. *But it is not as a saint that we hold him in remembrance.* It is as a great, enlightened, philanthropic statesman, devoted to the rights and the liberties of mankind, and for which he expended all the treasures of his mind.—*Greensburgh Argus.*

The editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette is lampooning our late Blairsville celebration, Mr. Coulter, and even the immortal Thomas Jefferson himself. We are heartily rejoiced to see this. We should be inclined to doubt the soundness of any men or any principles, that would receive the approbation of *canting hypocrites*, and full blooded aristocrats.—*Blairsville Record.*

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—At ten o'clock, on last Friday evening, a most beautiful Aurora appeared in the heavens. This was an arch of light, the vertex of which was twenty degrees southwards of the zenith, and the length of which was about one hundred and twenty degrees. The breadth of the arch was a little different towards the east, from what it was towards the western quarter of the heavens. The breadth towards the zenith, and eastwards, was three degrees and a half, nearly, and towards the west, it was from four to five. The light was very bright, white, and without any prismatic color towards the sides, or at the extremities of the arch. The brightness of it was equal to that of a thin cloud, which, on a fine evening, has the full moon shining, through the clear sky, upon it.

The arch, in its middle, was more dense than on either border. The stars were perfectly visible through both borders, but they were hid in the superior light of the centre. I particularly observed, that at one time gamma of the Lion, and eta of Bootes were not visible. The bow was not absolutely stationary, but moved first southward from Arcturus about its own breadth, and then returned, till before evanishing, the northern border was almost touching that star. When brightest, a light sensibly played from the eastward, and soon left parts of the arch rarified, and threatening an evanescent state. Pretty early, the extreme west fell off into flakes, some of which soon disappeared; the vertex having become impoverished by the flitting light, first entirely disappeared, and, nearly at the same time, the eastern portion: a part on the west of the meridian remained for some time by itself, of a brightness equal to any part of the whole previous arch. This at length died off, and the heavens soon after assumed a thin, hazy appearance.

Should any person, either north or south of us, at the time the vertex of the bow broke away, have observed how Arcturus stood related to it, we might ascertain the elevation of this remarkable Aurora. As the altitude of its eastern extremity was only at one time, twelve degrees, should it have been seen and observed towards the east, from this also, some idea of its elevation might be obtained.

There was a bright aurora in the northern horizon, and some may think that the beautiful bow, which, though somewhat broader, was as well defined as is the rainbow, was produced by reflection from that northern light. This, however, was not the case; as the atmosphere, at the time, was perfectly clear, and nothing in it to produce a reflection; besides, there were no prismatic rays, nor was the angle of elevation what a bow of reflected light would have given us.

What is very remarkable, is, that though the vertex of the bow was twenty degrees south of the zenith, its extremities pointed almost due east and west; and when about to evanish, could scarce be considered as pointing to any thing else than a due east and west azimuth. Supposing this beautiful and bright Aurora to have been one hundred miles high, it would, as seen at Pittsburgh, have been stretching over the Pennsylvania line on the south of us; and according to ancient superstition, would have been spreading the white flag of peace over the Southern jointing of the key stone of the Union; but perhaps it was three hundred miles high; and philosophy has robbed of all influence these innocent and beautiful heavenly phenomena.

For the Gazette.

Last Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, a very singular phenomenon appeared in the atmosphere, being a luminous zone, extending from the S. E. to West, most regularly curved, tapering from the centre to both ends, resembling the area of a true circle, neither end resting on the horizon; its greatest altitude, in the centre, about 40°; in color of a pale white, resembling the radiation from a furnace through the dark air; it remained stationary for sometime without changing place or figure; becoming more rare, until at length it began to break, and finally vanished. Its west end was most dense and rather broadest, and consequently remained longest visible: it commenced west, at the constellation of the Twins, thence passing along the *Tropic Crab* and part of Leo, thence leaving the solar tract it passed thro' Lyra, covering the beautiful star of that name; it now became very rare, scarcely staining the *Ethereal Blue*, the eye being unable to trace it any longer.

There is no doubt but that it was phosphorescent, and in a state of combustion, so slow as not to produce any sensible heat, being visible by the light, which, in color, very much resembled that phenomenon. B. M. D.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Gazette, May 16.

By the packet ship Monongahela, arrived at this port, from Liverpool, we have received our file of the London Morning Chronicle down to the 6th ult., inclusive. Nothing additional, of particular interest, had occurred as to the Dutch or Turkish questions. We offer the subjoined extracts from the latest papers.

LONDON, April 6.

There have been late arrivals to day from nearly every part of the Continent; but neither the letters nor public journals contain any thing of much interest. It is denied that Don Miguel has received any pecuniary assistance from Paris, beyond a trifling amount, and that he, therefore, must have obtained it elsewhere. The loan for his Majesty did not extend beyond the first payment.

COWES, April 4.—Arrived here the brig Pomona, of Jersey, from off Oporto in 5 days, W. Young, master, bound here for orders, not having been able to get her cargo on shore at that place. The master reports that on the 24th ult., an action took place between the Pedro and Miguelites, in which the latter were completely defeated—having 1700 killed and wounded, while the Pedroites' loss was but about 60 or 70 killed and wounded. The master states, he saw the whole of the action, and could hear the different parties cheer when any advantage was gained; and after the action was over could plainly see them burying their dead. The Avon brig, of Bristol, had got upon the bar off Oporto, and the master and crew were obliged to abandon her in consequence of the cannonading from the Miguelites' batteries; they escaped to Don Pedro's party. The Miguelites set the Avon on fire.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, April 2.—The "Volunteers" will hold their weekly meeting to day. It will probably be the last, as the Gagging Bill (one of the names by which the Irish Disturbance Bill is designated here) is expected in Dublin before the close of the week. I think it likely, however, that the "Volunteers" will adjourn till Saturday, and, if their meeting should not be prohibited on that day, that they will adjourn till next Tuesday. It is the universal impression here that the Lord Lieutenant, after receiving the Bill, will forthwith exercise the powers confided to him, by issuing a proclamation prohibiting any further meetings of the Conservatives, as well as the Volunteers. The motion which stands for discussion at the latter this day is the following, which is to be brought forward by Mr. Barrett:—

"That it is the opinion of the Volunteers that the Irish Members should remain at their posts, in order to do as much good as possible to the English and Scotch people; and that they are also of opinion that every Member should, on every question not incompatible with principle, oppose a Ministry which has violated the Union, and risked the connection between the two countries."

This resolution will, no doubt, be adopted by the Volunteers.

From the German Papers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March* 8—(By Express.)—Great agitation prevails among the diplomatists here; and a rupture between France and Russia is apprehended, if admiral Roussin be not called to an account for his rash proceedings. Our situation is very critical, and without a decisive step by the great Powers, we shall be exposed to the dangers of both a civil and foreign war. The old spirit of the Janizaries is reviving, and many arrests have already taken place. Admiral Roussin still insists on the removal of the Russian squadron, and says that the difficulties of its leaving the Bosphorus would be easily overcome,—if there were good will on the part of the Porte, which might employ steam vessels to tow the ships into the Black Sea. The Sultan, however, does not appear disposed to do so, although there are a few voices raised in the Divan for the speedy departure of the Russian squadron. Suspicions have arisen against several members of the Divan, in consequence of intrigues, which tend to spread alarm and weaken still further the feeble means of the Porte.

The Representatives of France and England have frequent conferences. The English Charge d'Affaires becomes very circumspect, and acts with great caution. He no longer appears to place full reliance on the assurances of Admiral Roussin; and although he approves his steps, and in some measure concurs in them, yet all this is done only with a view to prevent greater amplifications. Such embarrassing collisions as those at Pera have seldom occurred among diplomatists. At the time of the Greek insurrection there were schisms in the diplomatic body, but they were concealed; the contrary is now the case. It is said that the troops have been ordered to the capital from Rumelia, and that engineers have been sent to the Dardanelles to place the castles there in a state of defence.

From Calcutta.—The Calcutta Gazette, of January 7th, received in Boston, per the Fenelon, says—"We deeply regret to announce another of those calamities which has already spread dismay and distress throughout India. Messrs. M'Intosh & Co., of Calcutta, stopped payment on the 5th January, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Alexander & Co." It was reported that this last failure was for the large amount of three or four million pounds sterling.

Review of the Baltimore Market, Tuesday, May 14.

FLOUR.—Sales of various parcels of *Howard st. Flour* have been made from stores, yesterday and to day, at $5 43 3-4 and $5 50 per bbl. those at the latter price being generally of fresh inspection. We accordingly quote the store price to day, $5 43 3-4 to $5 50. The wagon price is uniform at $5 25 per bbl. The stock of *City Mills Flour* still continues very small. A sale of a lot of 300 to 400 bbls. made yesterday at $5 75, on time, with interest added. Small sales of *Susquehanna Flour* were made yesterday and to day at 5 37 1-2. Some parcels in very superior condition are held at $5 43 3-4. *Rye Flour* and *Corn Meal* are in limited demand at former prices.

GRAIN.—The supplies of *Wheat* still continue too small to meet the demands of the millers. Yesterday a lot of prime Maryland red, machined, was sold at $1,28, and a small parcel, very prime, at $1,27. Several lots of fair quality were sold yesterday and to day at $1 25, and other pacels, not so good, at $1 18 a $1 22. The fair quotation for good to prime reds may be set down at $1 18 a $1 25. A lot of white wheat, suitable for family flour, was sold yesterday at $1 37, and another lot this morning at $1 35. This description may be quoted at $1 30 a $1 35. Yesterday a lot of very superior Maryland *Corn* was sold at 64 cents, and a lot of very prime yellow at 67 cents.—These prices, however, could not be obtained to day. The bulk of the sales has been at 63 cts. for white, and 65 a 66 for yellow, which prices prevail at the time of closing our report. *Rye* continues without change—sales yesterday and to day at 75 a 77 cts.—We hear of no change in *Oats*, which we continue to quote at 38 a 40 cts.

WHISKEY.—The demand for Susquehanna copper distilled hhds. and bbls. has not been quite as brisk this week as the last, though there is no change in price. We continue to quote hhds. at 29 1-2 cents, and bbls. at 31 1-2 cents. The wagon price of *bbls.* is 28 cts. exclusive of the barrel, and the store price 32 cents.—*Amerian.*

DIED,

On the 9th instant, in this city, JOHN A. RHEY, son of John Rhey, Esq., late of New Derry, Westmoreland county.

On the 14th instant, ELEANOR, eldest daughter of Richard Gray, of Allegheny town, of a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.—In the death of this young lady her parents have sustained an irreparable loss, and society has been deprived of one of its most useful members. But she has left behind her the evidence that her immortal spirit has entered upon the rest that remains for the people of God—her mourning parents annd relations may dry up their tears, for she is not dead, but sleepeth. At resurrection morn, her sleeping dust shall rise and be invigorated with immortal life, and unfading beauty; and be joined by sorrowing friends to be separated no more.

To her fellow laborers, in the Sabbath School, this dispensation of Divine Providence is a solemn warning to labor with more ardor in the cause which they have espoused, "for in such an hour as they know not the Son of Man cometh."—And let all of us imitate her virtues, walk in the same narrow path, and our exit from time to eternity, like her's, will be peaceful and happy.

J———.

MRS. BARLOW would be willing to receive into her family, three young Ladies, for Board and Tuition, in French, Italian, Music, for the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Writing. For the latter branches, Mrs. B. will have the assistance of a competent English teacher.

Terms, $200 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Bank of the Ohio, Mignonnette, May 21.

MACKEREL.

300 BARRELS and half barrels No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, 1832, of the best Boston brands—on consignment, and for sale low by LEWIS HUTCHISON & Co.

May 21—3t

NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise will please call and take out their Licenses, without delay, as suits will be brought against delinquents on the 1st day of June next.

WM. GRAHAM, Jr. City Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, No. 104 Fourth st. May 21, 1833. } 3t*

CITY BATHS.

J. B. VASHON has the pleasure to inform the Citizens of Pittsburgh, and Visitors here, that his

CITY BATHS,

In Third street, between Market and Ferry streets,

Are now prepared, *in the first rate Style*, for the use of all who may be disposed to enjoy the luxury of bathing.

☞ He takes this opportunity to invite the patronage of the Public, and is determined to merit their favor, by the strictest attention to their comfort and gratification.

May 21—3m

CREDITORS of Ekin & Ledlie, take notice that a dividend of 8 per cent. will be paid on or after the 30th inst., at the Counting House of John D. Davis & Co., No. 38 Water street, to all the Creditors who executed a release, according to the terms and conditions of the assignment, dated 26th February, 1829.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
Acting Assignee of E. & L.

May 21, 1833—3t

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors, for the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Exchange Hotel, on Monday, the 3d day of June next, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Jacob Forsyth
Thomas Scott
Wm. Holmes
Sam'l Smith
James S. Craft
Cornelius Darragh
Samuel Church
Wm. B. Foster
Wm. Marks
Wm. Stewart, merch.
Charles H. Israell
Wm. Robinson, Jr.
Edward D. Gazzam
Wm. Eichbaum
Samuel Fahnestock
Wm. M. Carlisle
Josiah King

George Miltenberger
Michael Tiernan
James Kelley
Geo. Ogden
Thomas S. Clarke
Sam'l Pettigrew
Geo. A. Cook
James Adams, Jr.
David Lynch
James B. Irwin
Robert S. Cassat
Humphrey Fullerton
Samuel Walker
Andrew Watson
Robert C. McFarland
Richard Gray
John Sampson.

May 21, 1833—13J

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM.
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Undersigned will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, on the premises, their COTTON FACTORY, situated at Fallston, on Big Beaver, within 2 miles of the Ohio.

This Factory contains 7 Throstles, and 1 Mule, operating about 900 Spindles, with all the necessary preparations of Cards, Drawing Frames, &c., all in good order, and in successful operation. A minute description is hardly deemed necessary, as any person disposed to purchase will, of course, give it a personal inspection. Its location is most admirably situated on one of the most permanent streams west of the mountains, navigable twenty miles above, by canal and slack water navigation, and to any extent by the Ohio, offering an easy transportation to all the best markets on that noble river. To any person acquainted with the business, and desiring to make money, this establishment offers peculiar advantages. Any information desired, can be obtained by addressing

PUGHS, WILSON & Co.,
Fallston, Beaver co., Pa.

☞ The New York American, National Gazette, and Baltimore American, will insert weekly till sale, and charge this office.

May 21, 1833.—ts

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

OF the State of Pennsylvania, devoted to the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, General Science, and recording of American and other Patented Inventions. No. 2 of Vol. 11, for February, 1833. Just received.

CONTENTS—Remarks on 'Suggested improvements on Barker's Mill; Report on 'Maratime Observations by Capt. Dixey; Effects of Trades on Health and Morals, by the editor; Query—Best form of a Lever Beam for a Steam Engine.

Franklin Institute.—Ninth Annual Meeting—Managers for 1833; Committees for 1833; Report of the Board of Managers.

Bibliographical Notice.—American Almanic for 1833.

American Patents. List of Patents for July 1833, with Exemplifications by the editor.

Specifications. For Manufacturing White Lead, &c. Clark's; for Manufacturing Spades, Richmond & Caswell's; for Washing Machine, Wright's; for Saving Water in Canals, Dewees'; Remarks by the Patentee.

English Patents. For Rudders, Holdsworth's; for Printing Machines, Applegarth's; for making Candles, Palmer's; for Alloy for Sheathing Ships, &c. Bompas'.

List of French Patents—fourth quarter of 1831.

Translations. Action of Plaster as Manure; Process of making Vinegar; action of Oils on Oxygen Gas; Essence of Roses; Composition of Red Lead; Tables in imitation of Slates; on Hardening Steel; removing Mildew from Stuffs; cleaning Gilt Frames; India Ink; Cement for Glass, China, &c.

Selections. Account of a curious Chinese Mirror, by Sir D. Brewster; Lecture on Pottery by A. Aikins; on Timber for the Masts of Ships.

Popular Science. The Eye & Optical Illusions, &c. from 'Natural Magic,' by Sir D. Brewster.

Meteorological Observations for Dec. 1832.—With a Copper Plate.

☞ Subscriptions received by
D. M. HOGAN,
May 10, 1833. No. 73 Wood st.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Burgess to borrow *Six Thousand Dollars*, for the use of the Borough.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That the Burgess be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding six thousand dollars, and to issue a certificate or certificates therefor, under the seal of the corporation, bearing interest, which interest shall be made payable semi-annually by the warrant of the Burgess on the Borough Treasurer; and the certificate or certificates so issued shall be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be transferable by the proper owners, or their legal attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon, at the office, and in the presence, of the Borough Treasurer, for the time being; and shall not be paid or reduced by the Borough, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the 1st day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty three, and the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Borough Treasurer, and applied by him in such manner as shall hereafter be directed by ordinance of the Burgess and Council, and the faith, funds, credit, revenue, and corporate property of the Borough are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed, as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 7th day of March, A. D., 1833.

JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.

Attest—
JOHN MORRISON, *Town Clerk.*

APPROVED—In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1833.

HUGH DAVIS,
Burgess.

March 12, 1833.—tf

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY.

JAMES KAY, JR. & Co.
Race street, above Fourth street, Philadelphia,
AND
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
PITTSBURGH,

ANNOUNCE their intention to publish a periodical, under the title of THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY.

The design of this publication is to furnish the medical profession with a large number of the most important treatises on the various branches of their science, in a form far more condensed and less expensive than that in which they are at present attainable. Modeled in some degree upon the plan of Waldie's 'Family Circulating Library,' the work will be printed in a type which will give greater distinctness to the text, while it admits of nearly equal condensation of matter, and the quality of the paper will be in keeping with the permanent importance of the contents.

The treatises will be selected in such a manner as to furnish, in a few years, a very valuable library of works on Medicine, Surgery, and their collateral sciences; and, while due care is exercised in the selection of new publications, of great merit, when suited to the purpose in view, the older authorities, which are out of print, or difficult of access, will not be neglected.

But justice will be done to both author and reader by the avoidance of all abridgement, while critical and explanatory notes and occasional appendices, will be added, in order to elucidate the prevalent opinions and practice of the profession in this city, upon the subject matter of the text.

Recourse will likewise be had to the transactions of learned societies and other similar receptacles, for the best monographs of particular diseases; the scattered essays of several authors of high distinction will be collected and presented to the public, and great care will be exercised in the necessary translations from the works of continental writers.

When graphic illustrations are indispensable, they will be added, but to the extent to which these embellishments can be carried, will, of course, depend upon the amount of patronage bestowed upon the undertaking.

A gentleman, well known in the profession, and whose talents and acquirements are a sufficient pledge for the management of the work, has been engaged as the immediate editor, and every facility will be afforded him by the importation of Journals, transactions of Societies, and new Medical Works, as they appear from the press in Europe.

The PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY, intended for the Medical Profession throughout the United States, will contain nothing of a merely sectional character, but will be conducted with strict regard to the interests of the profession at large.

It will be published in periodical numbers, printed on good paper, royal octavo, with double columns, and delivered to subscribers at five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Due notice will be given of further details of plan—meanwhile, subscriptions received by the publishers, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

April 9—wtf

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS. best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.
May 3, 1833—2mo

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics, &c. &c.* comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.
May 10, 1833—2m

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 44 Market street, Pittsburgh, inform the merchants of Pennsylvania and Ohio, that they have lately increased their price of RAGS and TANNERS' SCRAPS, and that they will hereafter give 5½ *cents per pound* for good mixed RAGS, and the highest market price for TANNERS' SCRAPS.

Their stock being extensive as any in the West, they respectfully invite the custom of country merchants and all others dealing in their line.
May 17—6t

Rags! Rags!! and Scraps.

THE Subscribers will give *Five and a half dollars* per hundred pounds, in Paper, Books, or Stationery, at regular prices, from their respective Stores, for GOOD MERCHANTABLE RAGS, and the highest prices for clean size pieces, usually termed Tanners' Scraps.

D. M. HOGAN, No. 73 Wood st.,
LUKE LOOMIS & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fourth sts.,
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
No. 37 Market street.
May 10, 1833—6t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, by Public Outcry, on the ground, on *Friday, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.*, the MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., in Allegheny town, with one Acre of Ground attached thereto.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Executors.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
May 10, 1833.—ts

Rags! Rags! Rags!! & Scraps.

FIVE and a half cents per pound will be given for good Merchantable Rags, payable in Books or Paper, at regular prices, if delivered at our Warehouse, No. 80 Front street; Pittsburgh, or at the Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, Ohio, and 4 1-2 cents per pound for Tanners' Scraps, if delivered as above,

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
May 10, 1833.—6w

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1833.

THE President and Directors of this institution have this day declared a dividend of *three and one half per cent.* for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 17th instant.

JOHN SNYDER, *Cashier.*
May 10, 1833.—3t

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur

CAPS:

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

MEN'S	BOYS'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
CLOTH.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops,	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at
S. J. SYLVESTER'S.
March 19.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.
Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66, WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a *General Commission and Forwarding Business.*

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfection.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. *of Wheeling.*

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:

Interest allowed on Special Deposits;

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.
For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte

FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter o. 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,

PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Westmoreland, respectfully acquaints the Merchants of Pittsburgh, that, in addition to the collection of such sums as come under his jurisdiction, as a Justice of the Peace, he will attend as an Agent to the collection of sums of any amount, in Westmoreland and the adjoining counties.

Letters (post paid) relating to business, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

REFERENCES—Wm. Bell & Co., Wood street, or John Lloyd, Merchant, Market street.

JOHN E. FLEMING.
Mount Pleasant, March 1.—tf

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,

AND

Register of Invention and Improvements.

TO the Mechanics of the United States.—In this populous and enlightened country, almost every description of persons can obtain knowledge and amusement, connected with their peculiar pursuits, through the Medium of the Journal or Magazine, especially devoted to their interests. The *Theologian*, the *Farmer*, the *Philosopher*, the *Sportsman*, and even the *Plough Boy*, has each his journal, where he can find a record of the passing events of the day, connected with his peculiar avocations, and recreation. Hitherto, the *Mechanics*, (who form a large and most important part of the community,) have had no Journal to which they could turn, with the certainty of finding that information they desire—no periodical of which they could, with confidence, say,

"THIS IS OURS, AND FOR US."

In the hope that an attempt to supply such a want, at a price so reasonable as to be within the reach of all, will meet with your active support, the subscriber proposes to publish, on the first day of each month, a "*Mechanics Magazine.*" It will contain a well digested selection of the most useful and interesting articles from the London Mechanics' Magazine, London Register of Arts and Sciences, Repertory of Inventions, Library of Useful Knowledge, Journal of the Franklin Institute, and other works connected with the Arts and Manufactures, published in this country and in Europe, accompanied with numerous well executed engravings. Its pages will be open for the communications of all, and especially for those of the Practical Artisan, to whose interests it will be more particularly devoted.

The "*Mechanics' Magazine*" will contain also a due portion of the occurrences of the month, Scientific and Literary, Reviews of Books, Anecdotes, Economical Receipts, Reports of the state of *Mechanics' Institutions*, and other Scientific Societies in this and other countries.

☞In order that the work might be produced to the entire satisfaction of those for whom it is designed, and with credit to myself, I have secured the aid of a gentleman who was for several years engaged in publishing the *London Mechanics' Magazine*—a work of great merit and extension, and which Dr. Berkbeck, the President of the London Mechanics' Institution, pronounced as the most valuable gift the hand of science ever offered to the public.

Each succeeding number will contain 64 pages, handsomely printed, and attached in a neat cover. Six numbers will form a volume, for which an Index and Title-page will be supplied, and also a Portrait of some distinguished Mechanic as a Frontispiece.

Terms, $3 per annum, *in advance.*

D. K. MINOR,
35, Wall street, New York.
March 19, 1833.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.

JOHNSTON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.
Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 2d hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.
March 19.

New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.

The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.

Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 8, 1833.—tf

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.
August 14—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS

S. SYLVESTER has on hand, at manufacturers' prices, an extensive assortment of
Cap Writing Paper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Letter do do 1, 2, and 3;
Printing Paper, of all sizes and qualities;
Tea and Wrapping Paper, at manufacturers' prices;
Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow, taken in exchange for Paper, or Cash will be given, when required, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
Late H. Holdship & Son, corner of Wood and Third streets. April 2.